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THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

An Official Statement by Judge-Advocate-General Holt.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE K. G. C.

Character and Purposes of the Organization.

ITS RAMIFICATIONS AND ITS NUMBERS.

Plans for Revolution and Civil War Throughout the West.

HOW THE CONSPIRACY WAS DEFEATED.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes a full and official *exposé* by Judge Advocate-Gen. HOLT, of the great conspiracy in the West, the discovery of which has there led to such curious developments, and caused so much excitement. Judge HOLT states that the existence of this conspiracy has been known to the Government for more than a year past. He discusses the subject under the following heads:

1. Its origin, history, names, &c.
2. Its organization and officers.
3. Its extent and numbers.
4. Its armed force.
5. Its ritual, oaths and interior forms.
6. Its written principles.
7. Its specific purposes and operations.
8. The witnesses and their testimony.

Under the first head he says:

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle," or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the rebellion, being little other than an extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

THE M'CLELLAN MINUTE GUARD.

The connection of Gen. PRICE and of CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, with the conspiracy is thus traced, and Judge HOLT says:

It is to be added that in the State of New-York, and other parts of the North, the secret political association known as the "McClellan Minute Guard" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects, to be accomplished, however, by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established. For, as the Chief Secretary of this association, Dr. R. F. STEVENS, stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished, "those who represent that McCLELLAN interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the popular sentiment and allure voters."

ORGANIZATION.

Under the head of "its organization and officers" the different ramifications of the Company are exposed. Of that section, just alluded to, Judge HOLT says: "The 'McClellan Minute Guard,' as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary in New-York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a 'brigade,' with a 'brigadier-general' at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a 'commander-in-chief.' A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

The first "Supreme Commander" of the Order was P. C. WRIGHT, of New-York, editor of the New-York *News*, who was in May last placed in arrest and confined in Fort Lafayette. His successor in office was VALLANDIGHAM, who was elected at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council in February last. ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as Lieutenant-General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of VALLANDIGHAM from the country. The Secretary of State chosen at the last election was Dr. MASSEY, of Ohio. * * *

It is to be remarked that the Supreme Council of the order, which annually meets on Feb. 22, convened this year at New-York City, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago, on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convention having been postponed to Aug. 29, the special meeting of the Supreme Council was also postponed to Aug. 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the session of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiment and projects of the convention.

It may be observed, in consideration, that one not fully acquainted with the true character and intention of the order might well suppose that, in designating its officers by high military titles, and in imitating in its organization that established in our armies, it was designed merely to render itself more popular and attractive with the masses, and to invest its chiefs with a certain sham dignity; but when it is understood that the order comprises within itself a large army of well-armed men, constantly drilled and exercised soldiers, and that this army is held ready at any time for such forcible resistance to our military authorities, and such active coöperation with the public enemy as it may be called upon to engage in by its Commanders, it will be perceived that the titles of the latter are not assumed for a mere purpose of display, but that they are the chiefs of an actual and formidable force of conspirators against the life of the Government, and that their military system is, as it has been remarked by Col. SANDERSON, "the grand lever used by the rebel Government for its army operations."

ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the Order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New-York, and also in Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee. DODD, the Grand Commander of Indiana, in an address to the members in that State of February last, claims that at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, in (February, 1865,) every State in the Union will be represented, and adds, "this is the first and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever attempted." A provision made in the constitution of the Council for a representation from the Territories shows, indeed, that the widest extension of the Order is contemplated.

The actual *numbers* of the order have, it is believed, never been officially reported, and it cannot, therefore, be accurately ascertained. Various estimates have been made by leading members, some of which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme Council of February last, that the number was there represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but VALLANDIGHAM, in his speech last Summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus, the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 108,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000, and in Michigan and New York about 20,000 each. Its representation in the other States above-mentioned, does not specifically appear from the testimony; but, allowing for every exaggeration in the figures reported, they may be deemed to present a tolerably faithful view of what, at least, is regarded by the order as its true force in the States designated.

It is to be noted that the Order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented by most reliable witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri, the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last severals of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. KALFUS, in Kentucky.

ITS ARMED FORCE.

A review of the testimony in regard to the *armed* force of the order will materially aid in determining its real strength and numbers.

Although the order has, from the outset, partaken of the military character, it was not till the Summer or Fall of 1863 that it began to be generally organized as an armed body. Since that date its officers and leaders have been busily engaged in placing it upon a military basis, and in preparing it for a revolutionary movement. A general system of drilling has been instituted and secretly carried out. Members have been instructed to be constantly provided with weapons, and in some localities it has been absolutely required that each member should keep at his residence, at all times, certain arms and a specified quantity of ammunition.

In March last, the entire armed force of the Order, capable of being mobilized for effective service, was represented to be 340,000 men. The details, however, upon which this statement was based are imperfectly set forth in the testimony, and it is not known how far this number may be exaggerated. It is abundantly shown, however, that the Order, by means of a tax levied upon its members, has accumulated considerable funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that these have been procured in large quantities for its use. The witness CLAYTON, on the trial of DODD, estimated that *two-thirds* of the Order are furnished with arms.

GREEN B. SMITH, Grand Secretary of the Order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last: "I know that arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in St. Louis to send to members in the country where they could not be had;" and he subsequently adds that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15 and 19 last, about 200 revolvers, with 5,000 percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster-roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of "Missouri Republican," "St. Louis Union," "Anzeiger," "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches," and "Reports;" titles which, when interpreted, severally signify *single-barreled guns, double-barreled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead*, the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of the lodge and its members.

In the States of Ohio and Illinois, the Order is claimed by its members to be unusually well armed with revolvers, carbines, &c.; but it is in regard to the arming of the Order in Indiana that the principal statistics have been presented, and these may serve to illustrate the system which has probably been pursued in most of the States. One intelligent witness, who has been a member of the Order, estimates that in March last there were in possession of the Order in that State 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers, besides private arms. Another member testifies that at a single lodge meeting of two hundred and fifty-two persons, which he attended early in the present year, the sum of $4,000 was subscribed for arms. Other members present statements in regard to the number of arms in their respective counties, and all agree in representing that these have been constantly forwarded from Indianapolis into the interior. BECK & BROTHERS is designated as the firm in that city to which most of the arms were consigned. These were shipped principally from the East; some packages, however, were sent from Cincinnati, and some from Kentucky, and the boxes were generally marked "pick-axes," "hardware," "nails," "household goods," &c.

Gen. CARRINGTON estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers entered the State, and this estimate is based upon an actual inspection of invoices. The true number introduced was therefore probably considerably greater. * *

These details will convey some idea of the attempts which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive movements. But, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, to arm and equip its members as fighting men, the leaders of the order have felt themselves still very deficient in their armament, and numerous schemes for increasing their armed strength have been devised. Thus, at the time of the issuing of the general order in Missouri requiring the enrollment of all citizens, it was proposed in the lodges of the O. A. C., at St. Louis, that certain members should raise companies in the militia, in their respective wards, and thus get command of as many Government arms and equipments as possible, for the future use of the order. Again it was proposed that *all* the members should enroll themselves in the militia, instead of paying commutation, in this way obtaining possession of United States arms, and having the advantage of the drill and military instruction. In the councils of the order in Kentucky in June last, a scheme was devised for disarming all the negro troops, which it was thought could be done without much difficulty, and appropriating their arms for the purposes of the order.

The despicable treachery of these proposed plans, as evincing the *animus* of the conspiracy, need not be commented upon.

It is to be observed that the order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by PRICE, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw militia," a military organization of Buchanan County, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay Counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon, almost to a man, to join the revolutionary movement.

RITUAL, OATHS, &C.

Judge HOLT details at great length the ritual, oaths, &c., of the order, and then takes up its written principles, which he sums up thus briefly:

Such, then, are the written principles of the order in which the neophyte is instructed, and which he is sworn to cherish and observe as his rule of action, when, with arms placed in his hands, he is called upon to engage in the overthrow of his Government. This declaration—first, of the absolute right of slavery; second, of State sovereignty and the right of Secession; third, of the right of armed resistance to constituted authority on the part of the disaffected and the disloyal, whenever their ambition may prompt them to revolutionize—is but an assertion of that abominable theory which, from its first enunciation, served as a pretext for conspiracy after conspiracy against the Government on the part of Southern traitors, until their detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a password to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the Order could have been conceived, than that which was actually adopted—that of "CALHOUN!"—a man who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and down to the very close of his fevered life labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death now upon our lips. The thorns which now pierce and tear us are of the tree he planted.

SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

The first of the specific purposes of the order Judge HOLT mentions, is "aiding soldiers to desert, and harboring and protecting deserters." He writes:

"Through the schemes of the order in Indiana whole companies were broken up; a large detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Some estimate of the number of deserters at this time may be derived from a report of the Adjutant-General of Indiana, of January, in 1863, setting forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone, during the month of December, 1862, was nearly 2,600.

As soon as arrests of these deserters began to be generally made, writs of *habeas corpus* were issued in their cases by disloyal judges, and a considerable number were discharged thereon. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the Chief Justice of the State, who declared that "the streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain United States officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such.

Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immunity from punishment and protection on the part of the order, and were instructed to bring away with them their arms, and, if mounted, their horses. Details sent to arrest them by the military authorities were in several cases forcibly resisted, and, where not unusually strong in numbers, were driven back by large bodies of men, subsequently generally ascertained to be members of the order. Where arrests were effected, our troops were openly attacked and fired upon on their return. Instances of such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush counties, Indiana are especially noticed by Gen. CARRINGTON.

One of the most pointed instances of protection furnished to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana, where seventeen deserters intrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions and sustained in their defence against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order of its friends.

2. *Discouraging Enlistments and Resisting the Draft.*—It is especially inculcated by the order to oppose the reënlistment of our armies, either by volunteers or drafted men. In 1862, the Knights of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist the draft in the western States, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass the Government. In this year and early in 1863 a number of enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois. In Blackford County, Indiana, an attack was made upon the court-house, and the books connected with the draft were destroyed. In several counties of the State a considerable military force was required for the protection of the United States officials, and a large number of arrests were made, including that of one REYNOLDS, an ex-senator of the Legislature, for publicly urging upon the populace to resist the conscription—an offence of the same character, in fact, as that upon which VALLANDIGHAM was apprehended in Ohio. These outbreaks were, no doubt, in most cases, incited by the order, and engaged in by its members. In Indiana, nearly two hundred persons were indicted for conspiracy against the Government, resisting the draft, &c., and about sixty of these were convicted.

Where members of the order were forced into the army by the draft, they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers, rather than the enemy, or if possible, to desert to the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. It is to be added that whenever a member volunteered in the army, he was at once expelled from the order.

3. *Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.*—The order, especially in Missouri, has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason. Of these, some of the principal are the following: *Pollard's Southern History of the War, Official Reports of the Confederate Government, Life of Stonewall Jackson*, pamphlets containing articles from the *Metropolitan Record, Abraham Africanus, or Mysteries of the White House; The Lincoln Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential election of 1864; indestructible Organics*, by Tirga.

4. *Communicating and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.*—In Missouri, regular mail communication was for a long period maintained, through the agency of the order, from St. Louis to PRICE's army, by means of which private letters as well as official dispatches between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. The mail-carriers started from a point on the Pacific Railroad, near Kirkwood Station, about fourteen miles from St. Louis, and, traveling only by night, proceeded (to quote from Col. SANDERSON's report) to "Mattox Mills, on the Maramee River, thence past Mineral Point to Webster, thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they crossed the Black River, and thence to the rebel lines." It is, probably, also by this route that the secret correspondence, stated by the witness PITMAN to have been constantly kept up between PRICE and VALLANDIGHAM, the heads of the order at the North and South, respectively, was successfully maintained.

A similar communication has been continuously held with the enemy from Louisville, Ky. A considerable number of women in that State—many of them in high position in rebel society, and some of them outwardly professing to be loyal—were discovered to have been actively engaged in receiving and forwarding mails, with the assistance of the order and its instruments. Two of the most notorious and successful of these—Mrs. WOOD and Miss CASSELL—have been apprehended and imprisoned.

By means of this correspondence with the enemy, the members of the Order were promptly apprised of all raids to be made by the forces of the former, and were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient for this purpose was the system thus established, it is to be added that our military authorities have, in a number of cases, been informed through members of the Order, employed in the interest of the Government, of impending raids, and important army movements of the rebels, not only days, but sometimes weeks, sooner than the same intelligence could have reached them through the ordinary channels.

On the other hand, the system of *espionage* kept up by the order, for the purpose of obtaining information of the movements of our own forces, &c., to be imparted to the enemy, seems to have been as perfect as it was secret. The Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri states, in his confession: "One of the especial objects of this order was to place members in steamboats, ferry-boats, telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarters, Provost-Marshal's office, and, in fact, in every position where they could do valuable service;" and he proceeds to specify certain members who, at the date of his confession, (Aug. 2 last,) were employed at the express and telegraph offices in St. Louis.

5. *Aiding the Enemy, by Recruiting for them, or Assisting them to Recruit within Our Lines.*—This has also been extensively carried on by members of this Order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that two thousand men were sent South, from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864.

The same facilities which were afforded to recruits for the Southern army were also furnished by the Order to persons desiring to proceed beyond our lines for any illegal purpose. By these, Louisville was generally preferred as a place of departure, and, on the Mississippi River, a particular steamer, the *Graham*, was selected as the safest conveyance.

6. *Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, &c.*—In this, too, the Order, and especially its female members and allies, has been sedulously engaged. The rebel women of Louisiana and Kentucky are represented as having rendered the most valuable aid to the southern army, by transporting very large quantities of percussion caps, powder, &c., concealed upon their persons, to some convenient locality near the lines, whence they could readily be conveyed to those for whom they were intended. It is estimated that at Louisville, up to May 1 last, the sum of $17,000 had been invested by the Order in ammunition and arms, to be forwarded principally in this manner to the rebels. In St. Louis several firms, who are well known to the Government, the principal of which is BEUVAIS & Co., have been engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to members of the Order, to be conveyed to their Southern allies. MARY ANN PITMAN, a reliable witness and a member of the O. A. K., who will hereafter be speedily alluded to, states in her testimony that she visited BEAUVAIS & Co. three times, and procured from them on each occasion about eighty dollars worth of caps, besides a number of pistols and cartridges, which she carried in person to FORREST's command, besides a much larger quantity of smaller articles which she caused to be forwarded by other agents. The guerrillas in Missouri also received arms from St. Louis, and one DOUGLAS, one of the most active conspirators of the O. A. K. in Missouri, and a special emissary of PRICE, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad to a guerrilla camp in the interior of the State. Medical stores in large quantities, were also, by the aid of the Order, furnished to the enemy; and a surgeon in Louisville, is mentioned as having "made $75,000 by smuggling medicines" through the lines of our army. Supplies were in some cases conveyed to the enemy through the medium of professed loyalists, who, having received permits for that purpose from the United States military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where, by the connivance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled to seize them.

Coöperating with the Enemy in Raids and Invasions—While it is clear that the order has given aid, both directly and indirectly, to the forces of the rebels, and to guerrilla bands, when engaged in making incursions into the border States, yet because, on the one hand, of the constant restraint upon its action exercised by our military authorities, and, on the other hand, of the general success of our armies in the field over those of the enemy, their allies at the North have never thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of a general armed rising of the order, and its coöperation on an extended scale with the Southern forces. This plan has been two-fold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the Order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a coöperation with a rebel army under PRICE; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and a coöperation with a force under BRECKINRIDGE, BUCKNER, MORGAN, or some other rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the Order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville and Frankfort, and, furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district and post commanders, release the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and at Camps Morton, Douglas and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville, or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined force. At the period of the movement it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steam-tugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of the State.

This plan has long occupied the minds of members of the Order, and has been continually discussed by them in their lodges. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the Spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of LEE upon Washington; but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our own Generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the Order was to coöperate. A speech to be made by VALLANDIGHAM at the Chicago Convention, was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the Convention, as well as the failure of the rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the Order. During the Summer, however, the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than ever discussed throughout the Order, and its success most confidently predicted, while, at the same time, an extensive organization and preparation for carrying their conspiracy into effect have been actively going on. But, up to this time, notwithstanding the late raids of the enemy in Kentucky, and the invasion of Missouri by PRICE, no such general action on the part of the Order as was contemplated has taken place—a result, in great part, owing to the activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in causing the arrest of the leading conspirators in the several States, and especially in the seizure of large quantities of arms, which had been shipped for the use of the Order in their intended outbreak. It was, doubtless, on account of these precautions that the day last appointed for the rising of the Order in Indiana and Kentucky (Aug. 16) passed by with but slight disorder.

It is, however, the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements, which has prevented the Order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerrilla bands of SYPHERT, JESSE and others for support and assistance.

With these guerrillas the Order has always most readily acted along the border. The latter, in cases of the capture by the Union forces of Northern members of the Order engaged in cooperating with them, have frequently retaliated by seizing prominent Union citizens and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times our Government has been officially notified by the rebel authorities, that if the members of the Order captured were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of war, retaliation would be resorted to.

An atrocious plan of concert between members of the Order in Indiana and certain guerrilla bands of Kentucky, agreed upon last Spring, may be remarked upon in this connection. Some 2,500 or 3,000 guerrillas were to be thrown into the border counties, and were to assume the character of refugees seeking employment. Being armed, they were secretly to destroy government property wherever practicable, to control the elections by force, prevent enlistments, aid deserters, and stir up strife between the civil and military authorities.

A singular feature of the raids of the enemy remains only to be adverted to, viz.: that the officers conducting these raids are furnished by the rebel Government with quantities of United States Treasury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the agency of members of the order.

MARY ANN PITMAN, believed to be a true and faithful witness, states that FORREST, of the rebel army, at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent rebel sympathizer and member of the Order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of $20,000 in "greenbacks" had actually been forwarded by him to the rebel Government at Richmond.

8. *Destruction of Government Property.*—There is no doubt large quantities of Government property have been burned or otherwise destroyed by the agency of the order in different localities. At Louisville, in the case of the steamer *Taylor*, and on the Mississippi River, steamers belonging to the United States have been burned at the wharves, and generally when loaded with Government stores. Shortly before the arrest of BOWLES, the senior of the Major-Generals of the Order in Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation of "Greek fire," which was to be found serviceable in the destruction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. *Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union Men.*—It is reported by Gen. CARRINGTON that the full developments of the Order in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among the Union residents of "portions of Brown, Morgan, Johnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, Hendricks and other counties" in that State; that from some localities they were driven away altogether; that in others their barns, hay and wheat racks were burned; and that many persons, under the general insecurity of life and property, sold their effects at a sacrifice and removed to other places. At one time in Brown County, the members of the order openly threatened the lives of all "abolitionists" who refused to sign a peace memorial which they had prepared, and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages committed upon the property of loyal citizens are attributable in a great degree to the secret order.

In this connection, the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of Eastern Pennsylvania, in the Autumn of last year, may be appropriately referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced upon the trials of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that they were generally members of a secret treasonable association similar in all respects to the K. G. C., at the meetings of which they had been incited to the commission of the crimes for which they were tried and convicted.

10. *Assassination and Murder.*—After what has been disclosed in regard to this infamous league of traitors and ruffians, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the cold-blooded assassination of Union citizens and soldiers has been included in their devilish scheme of operations. GREEN B. SMITH states in his confession that "the secret assassination of United States officers, soldiers and Government employes has been discussed in the councils of the Order and recommended." It is also shown in the course of the testimony that at a large meeting of the Order in St. Louis, in May or June last, it was proposed to form a secret police of members of the Order, for the purpose of patrolling the streets of that city at night and killing every detective and soldier that could be readily disposed of; that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its fiendish character—no voice being raised against criminality—but because only it was deemed premature. At Louisville, in June last, a similar scheme was discussed among the Order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month a party of its members in this City was actually organized for the purpose of throwing off the track of the Nashville Railroad a train of colored troops, and seizing the opportunity to take the lives of as many as possible. Again, in July, the assassination of an obnoxious provost-marshal, by betraying him into the hands of guerrillas, was designed by members in the interior of Kentucky. Further, at a meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana at Indianapolis, on June 14 last, the murder of one COFFIN, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliberately discussed and fully determined upon. This fact is stated by STIDGER, in his report to Gen. CARRINGTON of June 17 last, and is more fully set forth in his testimony upon the trial of DODD. He deposes that at the meeting in question DODD himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio, where COFFIN was expected to be found, and there "dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to the meeting he himself conveyed from Judge BULLITT, at Louisville, to BOWLES and DODD, at Indianapolis, special instructions to have COFFIN "put out of the way"—"murdered"—"at all hazards."

11. *Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.*—In concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the Order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Hating New-England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and South, naturally connected as they are through the Mississippi Valley, are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as the unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or Northwestern Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspiring. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disorganization and civil disorder at the North. With this view, they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion shall be protracted until the resources of the Government shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed, its currency hopelessly depreciated, and confidence everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy which, under their scheme, is to ensue, the new Confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite itself with that of the South, or to form therewith a close and permanent alliance. Futile and extravagant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled purpose of many leading spirits of the secret conspiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the Order, but it is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that they will take their own State out of the Union and recognize the independence of the South. A citizen captured by a guerrilla band in Kentucky last summer, records the fact that the establishment of a new confederacy as the deliberate purpose of the western people, was boastfully asserted by these outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment there would be "a greater rebellion than ever!"

Lastly, it is claimed that the new confederacy is already organized, that it has a "provisional government," officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation. No comment is necessary to be made upon this treason, not now contemplated for the first time in our history. Suggested by the present rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the ardent and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and inspiration of the secret order.

CONCLUSION.

Judge HOLT next gives the different classes of witnesses from whom the information was derived upon which he bases his statements, and says:

In concluding this review, it remains only to state that a constant reference has been made to the elaborate official reports, in regard to the order of Brigadier-General CARRINGTON, commanding District of Indiana, and of Col. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri. The great mass of the testimony upon the subject of the secret conspiracy has been furnished by these officers; the latter acting under the orders of Major-General Rosecrans, and the former coöperating under the instructions of the Secretary of War, with Major-General BURBRIDGE, commanding District of Kentucky, as well as with Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who, though at one time greatly embarrassed by a legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in his efforts to repress the domestic enemy, has at last seen his State relieved from the danger of civil war.

But, although the treason of the order has been thoroughly exposed, and, although its capacity for fatal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busied with its secret plottings against the Government, and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and passwords, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended revolt in the event of the reëlection of President LINCOLN.

In the presence of the rebellion and this secret order—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we cannot but be amazed at the utter and wide-spread profligacy, personal and political, which these movements against the Government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome, from the sinks of her demoralization, produced but one Cataline, and, yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the temper engendered by slavery, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the Government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a rebellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare, amid all the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and necessarily inspired by the infernal institution in whose interests they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his own mother while impressing kisses on his cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators, and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is as clearly the duty of the administration to prosecute and punish, as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against the government. In the performance of this duty, it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent foe ambushed in the haunts of this secret order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the armies which are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battle-field of the South.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Arrival of Gen. Schofield—The Enemy Reported in Force at Dalton—Chattanooga Strongly Fortified—Sherman Close on Hood.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived here to-day, and assumed the general direction of affairs here.

The enemy are reported in force at Dalton.

Col. JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth United States Colored, was making a determined defence at Chattanooga, which is strongly fortified and supplied with troops to make a protracted and successful defence.

Gen. SHERMAN is close on HOOD's rear, and undoubtedly will make it a hornet's nest for him.

FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Price—Our Cavalry Repulsed at Pisgah—Excitement in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The rear-guard of Gen. PRICE left Booneville the night before last, marching toward Lexington.

Our cavalry, under Gen. SANBORN, is said to have been repulsed at Pisgah, Cooper County, on Wednesday, but since are reported at Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad.

Great excitement exists in Kansas, and the militia have been called out to repel the invasion of the rebels.

BUDGE PUGMAN and thirty Germans were killed at Lafayette, a German settlement, on the 10th inst., by the rebels under POOL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.

J. P. SANDERSON, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, died at noon to-day.

Gen. ROSECRANS reached Jefferson City to-night, but we have no definite news of the enemy. At last accounts PRICE's train was on Lamine River, with his main force, but whether he would move north or south was unknown.

Tobacco is higher. Cotton dull; good middling, 86c.; receipts, 38 sacks. Flour dull and lower; super, $7 75@$8 for single, and $9 50 for double extra for buyers. Corn firm and higher; sales at $1 62@$1 65. Oats firm at 91c.@92c.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

Guerrillas Cross the River Six Miles Above Poolesville.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Information has reached here that yesterday afternoon about one hundred of WHITE's guerrillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac River, six miles above Edwards' Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Md., where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage.

There are additional reports, but which are not authenticated, that later in the day other guerrilla bands crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Oct. 15.

Accounts from the Army of the Potmac continue to represent that all is quiet along the lines, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

Secretary FESSENDEN and other prominent personages have left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

The Union Gains—Gov. Morton's Majority 20,000—The House Decidedly Union—The Senate in Doubt.

HARRISBURGH, PA., Saturday, Oct. 15.

Gov. MORTON telegraphs here as follows:

"We have eight Members of Congress, being a gain of four. The lower House of the Legislature is decidedly Union. The Senate is a tie, or probably Democratic by one or two majority. My majority is not less than 20,000, and the prospect is that it will be a few thousand more. No official returns of the home vote have yet reached the office of the Secretary of State. It is impossible to give any aggregate of the soldiers' vote."

The Maryland Election—The Result Still in Doubt.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The latest footing up on the Constitution vote is as follows:

For tho Constitution, 11,917; against the Constitution, 12,829.

The negative vote includes many estimated majorities, which may be reduced.

The affirmitive vote includes 671 soldiers' votes in Maryland.

There is no report of the vote of the soldiers with the army of the Potomac, or with Gen. SHERIDAN.

The result is still doubtful.

THE ARMY AND THE CRISIS.

A Few Plain Words With the Rank and File of the Union Armies.

I.

NAPOLEON wittily warned Governments to "beware when bayonets should learn *to think*;" but with us, far from being a subject of fear, it is our glory and pride that the war for the Union has been upheld by a million of "thinking bayonets." Despots may tremble when the bayonets that sustain their thrones learn *to think*; but when free men rise in arms to defend free institutions, what "thinking" can be more true, more wise, more patriotic than theirs?

It is thinking bayonets that compose our army. It is "thinking" that *inspired* those bayonets; and it is because they are in the grasp of thinking men that they are clothed with all their majesty and power. When dark days have come upon our land, when the sibilant tongue of the Copperhead has been heard to hiss his base whispers of surrender, when the wisest could not see their way clear, and the hearts of the most patriotic sunk within them, hope and light and courage have flashed forth from the gleam of those same thinking bayonets.

It is you, Oh million of thinking bayonets, that have led the way, that have shamed our pusillanimity, that have taught the nation what *patriotism* is. If Peace now begins to draw on our land, it is because through four years of dread war, in bright and dark days, you have carried the Union in your hearts and *on your bayonets*. "When peace comes it will be honorable and lasting because your bayonets have *made* it so; and yours will be the glory and the honor. When the war closes," says the great captain who has led the army of the West from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in a letter lately written to a humble private soldier in the army: "When the war closes I will, if I survive it, make it my study to give full honor and credit to the soldiers in the ranks, who, though in humble capacity; *have been the working hands by which the nation's honor and manhood have been vindicated.*"

The voice of the nation re-affirms this declarartion of Gen. SHERMAN. History will celebrate as the true heroes of the grand War for the Union, not those who have held the high places of command, but those hundreds of thousands of what Kossuth called "nameless heroes"—the rank and file of our armies, who, *shoulder to shoulder and touching elbows*, have carried the war through to results which ensure its glorious consummation.

II.

If ever there was a time when Union bayonets were called on to *think*, it is now. The crisis of the war, when our armies have the rebellion in their grasp, and are preparing to deal its death-blow, finds the country precipitated into the turmoil of a Presidential election. This election touches you, because in becoming *soldiers* you did not cease to be *citizens*; but it touches you even more closely than it does those of us who are merely citizens and *not* soldiers: for the issue is presented whether this war for the Union in which you are battling is a delusion and a mockery—whether the priceless blood shed shall go for no more than water spilt on the ground—whether you shall lay down your arms and sue rebels to make on *their* terms the peace you thought your valor had nearly won. That you may see this and no other is the real issue which will be tried on the 8th day of November next—read with all the care you can command, the creed of the two candidates claiming your suffrages.

The *Union* platform resolves:

That it is the highest duty of every American citizen *to maintain against all enemies the integrity of the Union*, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the most complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provisions for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

The *Copperhead* platform resolves:

That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE TO RESTORE THE UNION BY THE EXPERIMENT OF WAR, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that IMMEDIATE EFFORT BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

There are other declarations made in each; but they do not touch essentials. The vital principle in each case is contained in these utterances.

The former, it need not be said, is the platform on which it is proposed ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall continue for another term the administration of the Government. The latter is the platform on which GEORGE B. McCLELLAN comes forward to claim your suffrages and those of the nation.

The issue is here drawn in such clear and palpable lines that no man—far less any *soldier*—can mistake it. It is not a personal issue. It is not a question whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN shall be President. It is a question whether or not we shall have a Constitution and a country left us.

The prime points in the Chicago copperhead platform—those which give its distinctive character—are these:

1. The assertion of our "*failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*."
2. The demand that "*immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*."

The copperhead creed very properly joins these assertions in the relation of logical sequence: that is, "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities" *because* "the experiment of war" has been a "failure." The premises granted, the conclusion naturally follows.

But suppose you do *not* grant it—suppose a voice, which is already audible in the air, mingling the fierce protests of indignant men, with the dread clamor of triumphant artillery and vollied thunders along the line, rolls up from Petersburgh to Atlanta and from Atlanta to Mobile Bay, to hurl back the slander that dares thus belittle your matchless achievements. We tell you, soldiers, that voice is echoed back by a nation that thinks with you that a war which in three years has reclaimed from the rebels three-fourths of a territory as large as all Europe; has driven their armies from point to point, beaten them in scores of the greatest battles on record; reduced their whole fighting material from more than three-quarters of a million to between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand; captured their chief cities, destroyed their great lines of communication, and now holds their whole coast in strictest blockade, will need some other word than "*failure*" to sum up its swelling content and result. "Failure in the *experiment* of war," forsooth! It is an insult to your glorious deeds and your glorious dead, and could only have been used by men with whom the *wish* of "*failure*" was father to the *thought*.

In what magnificent contrast with the slanderous falsehoods of these miserable men, stand the

declarations lately made by the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States! Standing on an eminence whence he surveys the whole continental field of battle; whence his eyes take in all the elements that enter into the dread problem of war, he affirms that the rebellion is doomed, that the rebel armies are all but used up, and that *the one thing needed to "secure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment at the North."* "The rebels," says he, "have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.*" It is in this state of facts, when the life-blood of the rebellion is ebbing away, when our victorious columns are marching on from victory to victory; when the soul of the nation is stirred and vivified with a breath of the old-time patriotic fire, when the Government finds the revival of the volunteer spirit such (reaching from five to ten thousand recruits per day) that it can afford to dispense with the operations of the draft as a slower recruiting agent than the spontaneous patriotism of the people presents,—it is amid this inspiring presentment of material and moral elements that the resolutions of a great convention proposes that "*immediate* efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities!" Is this the sober utterance of men claiming to control the destinies of a great nation, or is it only a piece of hideous and untimely irony? You are to turn back, you victorious columns that have pushed the lines of imperial conquest from Chattanooga to Atlanta and driven the army of the rebellion in route and demoralization to the borders of the Gulf; you are to loose your hold on the vital communications of the enemy, you, veterans of Virginia, that have fought your way to where you stand in a campaign that makes historic wars a plaything and flame,—all, all are to retire and allow Copperheads and conspirators to settle, over the graves of Union soldiers fallen in a useless war, the terms of surrender to JEFF. DAVIS and his crew. *Such* are Copperhead principles, such is the Copperhead platform.

In the sad total of "failure in the experiment of war," which, you will first learn from the creed of Chicago, sums up the history of four years, you are invited by its framers to accept their—"*sympathy.*" You have, according to the doctrines and declarations of these men, not only *failed*, but you have been *fooled*. Your love of the old flag, your determination to defend it, your hatred of treason, your deathless patriotism are mere fancy and fustian, the great army of martyrs that have offered up their lives a willing sacrifice on the altar of the Union were poor simpletons, the tens of thousands of your comrades who pine in rebel prisons, and the hundreds of thousands who bear about in their bodies the insignia of glorious wounds, are deluded victims—and in this unhappy predicament, you are offered their profound "sympathy." Sympathy—it is a precious quality; but there are times when it is the most stinging of insults. We can fancy the feelings with which the war-worn veterans of GRANT and SHERMAN will receive this gushing tender of Copperhead "sympathy." From the enemy in your front you have won something more than *sympathy*: you have *extorted his respect*, and you rightly regard this as much more valuable than the hollow commisseration of Copperheads. For *their* sympathy the Chicago resolutions sufficiently show where *that goes*. Men who have nothing but contumely for the Government you are defending, and whose declaration of principles contains not a word against treason and rebellion, not a syllable about the infernal treatment of our prisoners by the rebels, not a whisper of reproof for the crime of those Southern politicians which has desolated half a continent, show their hands too plainly to blind you as to the real drift of their "sympathy." You will indignantly tell them to take it where it will be better appreciated and not awaken that disgust which it must stir in the breast of every patriotic soldier.

IV.

The Copperheads know your sentiments. They know that the army is sound and incorruptible. They know that there has been no time during the past three years that you would not as lief fight them as fight rebels—no time that you would not willingly leave the enemy in your front to attend to the equally base, but far less brave, enemy in your rear.

It is for this reason that they will court you, and try to wheedle you. They know that their doctrines are a stench in your nostrils. They will try to hide this by pretence and palaver. They are huckstering for the army vote. The Copperheads at Chicago carried the platform, nominated PENDLETON, one of their rankest members (who has opposed the army and the war in every vote of his in Congress,) as Vice-President, and, to blind you, put up MCCLELLAN as President. This is a *ruse de guerre*. They care nothing for MCCLELLAN—he is with them only "a name to conjure by," a tub thrown to the whale. They calculate that there are many men in our armies who will vote for MCCLELLAN *anyhow*. It does not occur to them that you look beneath the surface, that you penetrate the real issue, that this issue is the country's salvation and that you prefer your country's salvation before the fortunes of any man. American soldiers are not the material out of which to make a Pretorian guard on whose bayonets any man can be hoisted into power.

The men who have fought with GRANT, campaigned with ROSECRANS, and marched with SHERMAN, are not the men to fall in love with MCCLELLAN's feeble and fruitless style of warfare. A nation that has shared in the glories of Vicksburgh and Stone River and Chattanooga and Atlanta, has got a long ways beyond the point of being deluded by bombastic "changes of base" and "masterly inactivity."

But of the old soldiers of the Potomac army, there are still doubtless many left who retain those traditions that time and events have long since effaced from the memories of men. Around the bivouac, in the loll of long Summer days, or in the close contact of the Winter's tent, you hear these men tell of the "Young NAPOLEON" and his career. Prejudices and predilections, natural to them but nothing to you, gradually, by force of repetition, steal their way into you minds. Falsehoods, innocently believed by the old men, but of which you have no means of knowing the falsity, are told you—perhaps believed by you. You are told how the Administration thwarted MCCLELLAN's plans, withheld promised troops, threw obstacles in his path, and ensured defeat where he had organized victory.

Under another issue than that to-day presented to the country and to the army, these questions might be in place. It might be in place to inquire whether Gen. MCCLELLAN was a great military genius, as some believe, or an incompetent and blunderer, as others believe; whether the men and material needed to make his campaigns successful were withheld from him, or whether he had lavished upon him the generous resources of the nation; whether the Administration is blameable for not sooner discovering his incompetence. These are interesting questions no doubt, and they will long be discussed with the warmth of partisan affection and the bitterness of partisan hate. But they are not in issue just now. For our individual part, we believe the record of the Administration to be singularly clear on all these points. We believe MCCLELLAN to be neither a great General nor an aggrieved man. We see nothing in his career, either of talent, character, or success that fits him to be President of the United States. But let that pass. It is not a question of his merits or his demerits. It is a question of the principles which he represents. MCCLELLAN might have the purity of a Washington, the statesmanship of a Pitt, and a generalship of a Napoleon, yet did he not plant himself fair and square on the issue of the life or death of this nation, he and his claims would pass for nothing.

MCCLELLAN, after delay, accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention. His declaration of principles had been anxiously looked for, because he had put himself on record in letters to his army friends, that he could only consent to run on a war platform. Would he renounce the platform and thereby renounce the candidacy, or would he accept the platform and ruin himself? The solution of this perplexing problem, given by MCCLELLAN in his letter of acceptance, only serves to show the insuperable difficulties that attend his position, and the impossibility of securing votes enough to elect him without making dupes of the one or the other faction of the party to which he looks for support.

The issue made by the Chicago platform is clear and unmistakable, and demands to be met with downright assent or dissent. On this MCCLELLAN palters in a double sense, keeping the promise of patriotism to the ear and breaking it to the heart. Whether he thinks "the experiment of war a failure" or not, is impossible to determine. He expresses the opinion that the war should have been carried on in a different way from what it has been. There is no end of people who think the same way. For a year and a half we tried his way of carrying on war, and we submit how much of the "failure in the experiment" is due to himself. We have since carried on war in a quite *other* way; and so far from seeing "failure," we find all round the horizon of war the signs of magnificent and accumulating success. We think your valor will, ere long, carry this success through to its final consummation in the complete crushing of the rebellion, and the restoration of Union and peace. The Chicago platform declares this impossible. MCCLELLAN declares neither the one thing nor the other.

Neither does MCCLELLAN pronounce on this question whether "this failure in the experiment of war," as declared by the Chicago platform, should be pushed to the logical result that platform draws, namely, the "demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." His sole utterance on this point is in these words:

"So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reëstablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State."

The platform says "*immediate*," which we understand. The nominee says "*so soon as it is clear or probable*," which is just saying nothing at all. Who doubts that *so soon as it is clear or probable* that the rebels are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we are ready to make such a peace? The expression is an evasive platitude, which MCCLELLAN never could have used *had he had in his heart the honest determination to carry through the war to the only point when it will be either "clear or probable" that the rebels will ask for peace.*

How thoroughly are these tortuous windings characteristic of a man who, never instructed by the maxim of the great master of war, that "half measures always fail," gave throughout his military career a lamentable example of its truth, and is destined to add conspicuous confirmation of its verity by his career as a politician.

From these unintelligible utterances and evasive subtleties, those who seek the rule of action of the party that has set up GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as its Presidential candidate are thrown back on the declarations of this party as embodied in its platform. Here we find something we can understand at last. The proposition for a cessation of hostilities on account of the failure of the war, if a lie in its antecedent and an insult in its consequent, is at least intelligible, and leaves plain people in no maze of doubt as to its meaning. And let MCCLELLAN refine, and evade, and spout "Union," without any hint of the means that are to secure Union, *the principles of the platform are the principles by which he would be governed if the disaster of his election should befall this nation.* If he were ten times the patriot he is, he would be drawn by the irresistible gravitation of his associations, his necessities, and the creed of his party, into the *policy* of his party. What that policy is, soldiers of the Union, you know. Is there anything in it but what you, holding a Union musket in your hands, must spit out of your mouth with scorn? Surely there is not, unless you are willing that the heroes shall have died in vain, unless you are willing that the trials and triumphs of the grandest of wars shall pass for nothing, unless you are willing to break your weapons of war and retire to the ignominy which must come upon men who, fighting the battles of humanity till victory was won, had not the courage to snatch its fruits!

The Copperheads have just put up MCCLELLAN because they think your suffrages will enable them to carry through their cherished project of a surrender to JEFF. DAVIS. *They forget the terrible rebuke that came up from your ranks, like a great Atlantic swell, when their nominee, a year ago, in his Woodward letter hinted, in a far feebler way than he now does by running on the Chicago platform, his affiliation with the Peace party.* It would indeed be time to despair of the Republic if American soldiers could be the dupes of so base a plot as the Copperheads have laid. But the country is destined to no such humiliation. The voice of the Army will on the 8th of November, proclaim in thunder tones that the war must be prosecuted till the rebellion is quelled and the Union restored. And as the rebels chose to *secede* from the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, you are going to see to it that they swallow that particular pill by *succumbing* to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A SOLDIER'S VIEWS.

An Emphatic Letter from a Staff Officer of the Eighteenth Army Corps—Position of an Old Democrat.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from a well-known staff officer of the Eighteenth Army Corps, formerly a lawyer in Western New-York, and heretofore a strong Democrat. The letter was addressed to a former political friend and associate:

IN THE FIELD, NEAR JAMES RIVER, Sept. 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your last letter and its accompanying documents. You already know that I have forgotten the political zeal which used to characterize me, that stand-by-party-right-or-wrong doctrine, of which you are still the pitiful representative.

Since I have known of an armed attempt to destroy this Government I have pretended to no politics, belonged to no party, except the one which then embraced the uprising hosts of the North, pledging itself sacredly and solemnly to forget the differences of the past, and to an *unitedness* against the treason which menaced the home of liberty. You and I, then, Sir, spoke and acted together, and *so did all true men.*

To me that ignoring of petty political differences, that sacrifice of party feeling, that unity of purpose and effort, was a grand and hopeful spectacle. It struck terror to our intestine foes and proclaimed to our natural enemies, the world over, that contrary to their predictions and reasonings they had no hope in the political divisions of our people; that when the State was threatened, creeds, policies, platforms and party lines, lost their significance and became blended in the great principles of our Government. Like the broad map of our loved country, while State and local boundaries may be lost in the smoke of present trouble, brighter and dearer to our vision still shine the lakes, the gulf and the sister oceans. That unanimous action of the North gave to us a new sentiment, based partly on the conceded healthy effect of parties to the body politic, and partly on the fact, that "in union there is strength;" giving us a watchword good for all time, "Our country, *divided* for her purity, *united* for her safety." Yes, in 1861 the sentiment of all parties was borne on the dying breath of DOUGLAS, and there was but one opinion and one remedy.

Notwithstanding my silence and general disregard to the maneuverings of either of your political organizations, I must say, that I have watched with peculiar anxiety the course the Democratic party would take, and what policy its name would be made to cover; and understanding the prominence of your position have looked toward to you as the straw (excuse the comparison,) indicating the direction of the current. Your published speech, last Fall, gave me the point of the compass, and by your last, I am assured how many points public opinion has changed your course.

You will not forget my letter to you last Fall, and will remember that although "absent from the masses," and "in the army," I had a better idea of the sentiment at home than you did. You said you judged "after careful observation of the tendency of public sentiment," and from "implicit confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people." That has been the only political letter I have written since the war, and I trust your serious opinion of it at that time is now somewhat modified.

As I predicted, your pet doctrine of *peace* proved your ruin. Your joy over the discovered "fact" that the "nucleus of a grand dominant party" was "already formed," proved untimely. That was surely one of those sickly spasms so often manifested in our political system, which losing its force ever so soon, leaves a loathing of its very symptoms. That "nucleus" was a pitiful mingling of the despairing and disloyal.

You dared not offend the people by proposing peace on conditions less important than the restoration of the old Union, although you would make wretched surrender to that end. But how were you to accomplish that restoration, when the very men to whom you cringed, and with whom affiliation was your only hope, despised, in mocking terms, all propositions to renew the old compact?

It is plainly true that, in spite of your frequent protestations to the contrary, your *peace* meant an unqualified yielding to demands you were sacredly bound to oppose at any and every sacrifice.

The nomination of that jurist of treason, VALLANDIGHAM, proclaimed, deep-mouthed and trumpet-tongued, the nature and tendency of your principles, and *because* it did, it was one of your suicidal acts. On any ground except *submission*, your policy was as vain to restore peace as it was to make that "nucleus" a "dominant party."

In spite, however, of your experience, you desire still to float on that rotten and unmanly creed. You again undertake to profit from the fears and impatience of the people, much abused, because they cannot discover the advantages gained by a severe and bloody campaign. Despondency, arising from a want of wisdom to comprehend a grand plan, or of courage to endure its requirements, is mistaken for a sincere conversion to your faith. How *signally* you have mistaken the hearts of the people, will shortly appear.

I have no wish to be unkindly in any expression, but for you, in the light of my past course and present position, to ask if I do not approve the action of the Chicago Convention, is to impugn my honesty of purpose, and to doubt my heartiness and devotion to my country. It might do in the case of some of your friends, whose actions have not convinced you of their opinions—but for you to *hope* that I can act with the party at this time is no proof of your good opinion or respect for me. It is certainly a doubtful compliment.

For Gen. MCCLELLAN I have a higher respect than many express, who oppose his election; but, Sir, principles are to be decided and established, and in that view we have no right to consider personal matters, merit or talent, or let it, in any manner, affect our action. By the party's own action every man is made to ask himself, "Shall we maintain and perpetuate our institutions? or shall the principles of free government be cowardly surrendered?" My conscience admits no discussion. You and I long since decided this matter. I am still decided.

I have no sympathy with the traitor's cause, and when I know they look with longing eyes for those divisions and dissensions among us on which they originally depended for success, I certainly dare not indulge them. It is enough for me to know that our enemies in many a hard fought battle, hailed with joy the action of the Chicago Convention—saw in it elements of strength for them, or of weakness to us. *Enough* that they hope for the success of its nominees, as the harbinger of their own triumph—a triumph which would blast the hopes of humanity and make *us*, of all people, the most miserable. "The experiment of war" has not failed. I am writing on the eve of important events; events which may cost my life; but, Sir, in the solemnity of the moment, I feel that there is no such thing as ultimate failure.

God himself has stamped our cause for success, and after it shall have wrought out His grand designs, we shall rejoice to have been the feeble instrumentality of producing such glorious and world-effecting results.

There is but one course for loyal men to pursue. Peace, to be permanent, must be wrought out by the sword. I am as easily seduced by the pleasant whisperings of peace as any man, but when peace means shameful surrender, when it neutralizes the effect of all our sacrifice of blood and treasure for the right—I am for *war!* dark and saddening as it may be.

In this I am not influenced by any hatred toward the South, but by the love I bear this Government. I love the old Union as it was, and as I pray God it may yet be. I love the flag which symbolizes that Union, and could I see it again in its pride and glory not a stripe less or star erased, I could easily in my joy, forgive them much, whose wicked conduct has bathed our land in blood.

If Slavery did not mingle in this question, yourself would not hesitate in this matter. Why fear that the institution is fatally sick? While I always opposed any but constitutional means for its abolition, I have felt from the beginning, that in the eternal fitness of things Slavery was doomed to be blotted out forever in this contest.

The success of our arms has demanded all that has been done against the institution by the Administration, and in that light alone deserves our sanction.

While I would not so freely as some, perhaps, give my life to free every black in Slavery, yet it would be but a small sacrifice to wipe out forever the institution which compares so badly with all our professions, and a pittance, indeed, for the restoration of the Governmental boundaries.

We have no right to look back. If I did, I could find much that has been radically contrary to my own views of expediency and practicability. It is for us to look matters square in the face, and decide, under all present circumstances, what is the true course to pursue. I regret that there should be a doubting mind. The enemies of our Government, desponding and disheartened as they may be, are still in force and in arms. They are also among us secretly, though profitably serving their master under the guise of friendship to us. Two parties are in the field of politics—one condemns the course of treason and declares for the enforcement of down-trodden law and severed compact, pledges renewed and continued effort for the supremacy of the flag of our fathers. The other pronounces the heroism and sacrifice of the people a failure, assumes that our army is disgraced, has no word of encouragement for ourselves or of condemnation of the hellish conduct of those who have brought the piercing horrors of civil strife to every fireside.

What should an enlightened soldier do? Should he stultify himself? I have no more fear for the conduct of the citizen-soldier at the ballot-box than on the field. We will vote as we fight—Union first, peace afterward.

If the views of one party prove to be the voice of the people, it will rejoice our enemies at the expense of our cause. But if those other declarations be adopted by the people, it will carry dismay to the ranks in rebellion, blast their first and last great hope, and bring to the army the joyful assurance that their bravery and suffering has not been vain, but for results more glorious than ever heroes helped to win.

The skies are brightening—there is hope in everything to me. I never saw the army more hopeful or more anxious for the final struggle. The opportunity will not be long wanting. Grand preparations are nearly completed, and before you read this perhaps thousands may have sealed their earnest patriotism with their life-blood. Still, you would have us, by our sufferings, give the lie to our efforts. Can you wonder that I have no patience with *peace men?* It humiliates me to know that at this moment there is a party among us whose very success depends upon the defeat of our arms. If I hope for our success, I can but hope for your defeat. This I prayerfully do. I regret that our grand old party name should signify so weakly as it now does, when it might add to itself imperishable grandeur. You know my plan. I regret also that Gen. MCCLELLAN (for whom I hate to lose respect) should not boldly proclaim that his heart is a soldier's, and ignore his doubtful position, for at this time every man should stand forth and speak out. I am as free to confess the errors of the Administration as they seem to be, in my humble opinion, as I ever was, but I decide my course from present conditions; and with the wide future and its responsibilities before me, *I cannot see but one course for a loyal man.*

In the hands of Providence are the issues, and if we do our whole duty the reward is for us and ours forever.

You will probably be surprised at receiving so lengthy a letter from your old "Agreeable in All Things," and especially on a subject which I so seldom mention. Such, however, are a few of my views and plans. Do me the credit to believe them *honest*, if nothing more.

I trust that in November a glorious cheer may go up from the hearts of the people in the exercise of their richest franchise, and from the citizen soldier, bravely plying his vocation—one peaceful, the other bloody—but both necessary to the good work, and if both proclaim the same earnestness, PEACE, *permanent and lasting*, will result.

Do not forget your protestations, your pledges so solemnly made in the early days of this trouble. Remember, we have claims on you for your encouragement and assistance—long ago repeatedly promised. You said, "Go, and if needed, I will follow after." Redeem this by acting with us at home, and not shamefully disregard it by placing yourself in a position where you must hope for our destruction continually. The crisis is near, and if these be my last words to you, I could but say, as one better than I has said, "*Be thou true, be thou faithful to freedom and to God!*"

I have the honor to be yours, obediently.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF HEAVY ORDNANCE.—Some interesting details in reference to the comparative uses of smooth-bore and rifled guns for certain uses have been lately developed by a trial at Washington. The telegraphic report of the proceedings says: The guns used in the practice were 200-pounder Parrotts and 16 inch Rodman. The guns were fired at elevations ranging from eight to fifteen degrees, and the remarkable scientific fact was developed that the extreme elevation of fifteen degrees, the range and time of flight of the smooth-bore and rifled gun were nearly the same. The practice was as follows: The rifle gun fifteen degrees of elevation; time of flight, sixteen and one-fifth seconds; range, four thousand five hundred yards. The 15-inch gun, same elevation; time of flight, sixteen and two-fifths seconds; range, forty-two hundred and fifty yards. At point blank range the 15-inch guns strike the water near the fort with a ricochet, rebounding from the water fifteen or twenty times. The dangerous field is nearly two miles, and when the great weight of the projectiles from the 15-inch guns is recollected, it would be seen that a fleet of vessels exposed to this dangerous field would have both their sides penetrated by this dangerous missile, as it leaped along the water with irresistible momentum, making a succession of flat trajectories, which would not go over at their greatest height the bulwarks of an ordinary vessel. The ricochet shot from a smooth-bore gun has this advantage over one from a rifled gun, that the former continues on in a straight course, while the flight of the latter is erratic, and sinks, when fired on the water, after the first and second leap. Not only do the smooth-bore guns possess superior advantages from the ricochet when fired over the water, but they are also able to do superior execution with grape and canister against an assaulting party on shore, each discharge being like the explosion of a mine. The impression of all the officers and experts witnessing the practice of to-day was unexpected in favor of the smooth-bore guns." As usual in these reports the charge is entirely ignored, so that we are left in doubt as to a very important point. The service charge of the 15-inch gun is 35 pounds; of the 200-pound rifle, one-tenth the weight of the shot, No. 7 powder.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Oct. 8.*

FROM NASHVILLE.

Torchlight Procession—The Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers—Gov. Johnson's Speech—Tennessee to Vote in November—Furlough for Indiana Soldiers—Refugees in Nashville—Their Miseries and Needs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Nashville enjoyed, on Tuesday evening last, the novel spectacle, for this region, of a torchlight procession. It was a pleasant sequel to the recent illumination, and to the voices of cannon several times repeated within a month, hailing the victories of SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN. The object of the procession was partly political and wholly Union, and, therefore, closely connected with the other jubilant manifestations. The design was to indorse the Baltimore nominations, and to proclaim thus the conviction, that the success of these is the only security for the Union and the country.

The Forty-fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Col. ADOLPHUS DOBKE, got up this pageant. This regiment, which left New-York for the seat of the war in October, 1861, has shared in most of the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and by that of the Cumberland, after being joined by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, subsequently consolidated into the Twentieth Corps, under HOOKER. Taking part in the fierce and successful conflicts of its corps from Chattanooga to Chattahoochee, it returned from the latter place to render duty at this post. Its record has been a high and honorable one and as it marched through the streets to the music of its fine band, and in the light of the torches, and curious transparencies held by the strong hands that had struck such telling blows against rebellion and for the Union, it became an object of lively interest to gazing crowds, whose applauses could not be bestowed more worthily.

The Union Club and Union League of the city were also out with torches, swelling the procession, and making the display more brilliant. The whole moved to the Capitol, thronging the Representatives Hall, and among other speeches got a rousing one from "ANDY JOHNSON," which was the great feature of the occasion. The Governor cannot well make a tame speech. Under the inspiration of a dense crowd like this, and the enthusiastic greeting it accorded him, he made one of his happiest and most effective ones. It had very little of the strictly political element about it. It was an earnest, straightforward review of the grand issues of the hour, as between the Government and the rebellion. It touched, of course, upon the leading topics which divide the parties now asking the suffrages of the country, and exposed the hollow mockery of the cry of "peace" when there is no peace, and never can be, without the utter crushing of the rebellion in arms against the Union. The Governor's appeals, in behalf of Union, based upon the success of the Government, in maintaining its supremacy and forcing all revolting bodies and parties to acknowledge it, were direct, pungent, unanswerable, and met with the heartiest response from the throng listening to him.

GOV. JOHNSON issued, on the 1st inst., his proclamation, ordering and directing an election to be held on the 8th of November in every county of Tennessee, for President and Vice-President of the United States. This proclamation is the effect of the action of the Union State Convention, recently held in Nashville. The proper qualifications for voters, and the oath to be taken by each voter, were clearly defined by the convention, and the Military Governor was requested to carry into effect the purpose of the convention, in the manner he might deem most fitting. How large a vote will be cast by the loyal people of Tennessee cannot be known with any certainty at this time. It is safe to say it will be far from insignificant. The loyal sentiment has, beyond question, been gaining strength, and those who *are* loyal rejoice in the opportunity and privilege of expressing their convictions through the ballot-box, and aiding thus to maintain the Union. It is a great stride, they say, toward the good old *status* the State occupied before rebel counsels and craft disfranchised her. They hail even an approximation to the former happier condition. The whole country will look on the spectacle and watch its results with interest.

The sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospital here, are granted a fifteen days' furlough to go home and vote at their State Gubernatorial election. Indiana soldiers are not allowed to vote in the field, as those of Ohio, New-York, and some other States may do. Their patriotism and devotion to the country ought not to disfranchise them, while their sufferings in the severe services rendered around the flag, give them special claims to enjoy the voter's rights. Large numbers of these have left and are leaving for their homes. Indiana, like Ohio and Illinois, is largely represented in the armies of the Southwest. More than three-fourths of the troops in this department are made up from these three stalwart States. They cast, therefore, many votes. But no constraint will be put upon their choice. They will vote freely for whom they prefer, spite of all electioneering insinuations and charges to the contrary. The Union vote will doubtless be greatly increased by these voters from the army. This is well understood, and all who love the Union desire and aim to secure the soldiers' presence at the polls. They will vote for the Union and its candidates just because they love the Union, for which they have long cheerfully toiled and shed their blood. There is no class of our countrymen who understand more fully than our brave soldiers, and who have such good reason to understand, the precise issues before the country. Their manly sense and stedfast loyalty may be safely trusted as the safeguard of the Commonwealth.

Refugees in large numbers have arrived here within the few weeks past, and others are coming in daily. Many are from Georgia and Alabama. It is no uncommon thing to see scores of them at the Chattanooga depot, brought there in the trains from the South, and left in the most pitiable state of want and destitution. The infirm, aged, little children sick and squalid, hunger-pinched parents without means present or prospective, unable to alleviate their own sufferings, to say nothing of those dependent on them for support, sitting there woe-begone and almost despairing in their rags and helplessness—it is a distressing sight!

The Government has done what it could to help them. It has furnished a refugee asylum here, where a limited number has long been sheltered and partially provided for. But this is usually full, often crowded, and numbers arriving here find themselves for a time without a shelter or food, dependent upon such help as private charity may render. When the cold weather comes, it is easy to see how greatly the present need and suffering will be increased. The Ladies' Aid Society of the city, organized a year ago, are making an energetic effort to relieve, by private subscription, the distress of these poor people. Their success has been considerable thus far, the sum of about $1,300 having been realized. This is but little among so many needing to be housed, fed, clothed, and the Winter not far off. The object is one that makes its appeal to the humane everywhere. The eye of some warm-hearted friend of the homeless may chance to fall upon this paragraph, and he feel prompted to contribute something to the relief of this class of wretched people, many of whom have suffered, through the rebellion, nearly everything but death. Mrs. A. B. SHANKLAND, wife of the worthy City Recorder, is Treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, and would rejoice to acknowledge its treasury swelled by rills flowing into it from the North. Come from what source it might, the aid would do great good, and make many a sorrow-laden soul sing for joy.

C. V. S.

FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

The Rebel Prisoners, and How they are Treated—How they Employ their Leisure—The Iron-Clad Roanoke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

A DAY AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Having had occasion to spend a day or two at Point Lookout—which is now a military post and used as a depot for rebel prisoners—a fair opportunity presented itself to personally observe the treatment extended by the United States authorities to the prisoners they hold, and compare it with that adopted by the rebel authorities toward those Union soldiers who fall into their hands. Point Lookout itself is a long, low, sandy strip of land, formed by the junction of the Potomac with the Chesapeake, at a distance of one hundred miles south of Washington, and was famous as a watering and bathing place, where, before the rebellion was inaugurated, the F. F. V.'s and My Marylanders congregated during the Summer months. The hotel buildings and "cottages by the sea," then used for such purposes, are now occupied by United States troops as officers' quarters, &c.

The situation itself being comparatively isolated, and easy of protection, was, soon after the occupation of Norfolk by our forces, selected as a receiving depot for prisoners of war, from whence they could be distributed to other depots further North, as fast as an overplus obtains. Upon the extreme point is situated the Hammond General Hospital, one of the largest in the service, and capable of containing several thousand beds. It is built upon one of the most approved plans, adopted by the Surgeon General, and is best illustrated by a wheel. In the centre is a large octagnal building, where are the offices of the Surgeon in charge, which may be called the hub, and from which radiate, like the spokes of the wheel the long hospital buildings or wards, occupied by the patients. This hospital is used exclusively for the sick and wounded of our army, as the rebels have accommodations of their own equally as commodious and comfortable, within the inclosure where they are confined, under the charge of Dr. THOMPSON, of our army, assisted by Confederate surgeons.

The prison is a forty-acre lot, inclosed by a high board fence, with a gallery, upon which sentinels are constantly patrolling, and from whence they can observe what is going on, both inside and out. The rear rests immediately upon the Chesapeake Bay, to which the rebels are allowed free access during the day, for the purposes of bathing, fishing, and to hold their markets, always, of course, under the strict surveillance of the guard. Within are the prisoners' quarters, composed of Sibly tents, laid out into parallel streets, regularly guttered and picked up, and kept scrupulously clean by constant policeing and drainage, so that, from the nature of the soil, except in extremely rainy weather, these thoroughfares are as hard and smooth as an asphaltum road. Under the direction of Maj. BRADY, Provost-Marshal of the District, the strictest cleanliness and regularity are observed, and in this respect the encampment will shame many of those of our own troops. As is always the case, when large numbers of men are congregated, with nothing to do, many expedients are resorted to by the prisoners to while away the time, and in some cases the ingenuity manifested is remarkable. Passing down Pennsylvania-avenue, which is the name of the principal prison-street, the writer observed a small wooden house, built, evidently, of cracker-boxes, with a sign over the door, "Chains, rings, &c., manufactured here at shortest notice." Within were seated two *rebs* at a work-bench, making up these articles, with tools gotten up by themselves. Watch-chains of horse-hair, guard-chains of the same, or of gutta-percha, finger-rings made of buttons, with all sorts of devices and sentences, most exquisitely carved, or with a seal inlaid with some metallic substance, upon which a masonic or other emblem is engraved in a workmanlike manner that would put to blush some of our best journeymen in the North. These articles the men are allowed to dispose of to the sutler, to be paid for in stores, but in no other way, and in no case for money;—but to this reference will be again had. Every day, details of from two to three hundred are made from the prisoners to work upon the fortifications, but in no case is this labor compulsory. By a regulation of the Provost-Marshal, prisoners are allowed to make up this detail by volunteering, and receive as extra compensation for their labor, five cents' worth of tobacco and one gill of whisky per day—one-half in the morning and one-half at night, or the money value thereof is passed to the credit of the individual, at the sutler's. When the whisky rations were first dealt out, the prisoners were permitted to carry them away, but it was soon ascertained that many of them sold it at fabulous prices to their comrades inside, trading it off for whatever the customer had to offer. To stop this, the whisky ration was dealt out to the men, as they were filing into the inclosure, morning and night, on returning from work, and they were compelled to drink it on the spot. Shortly after this it was discovered that the whisky trade still continued inside, and after considerable watching, the recipients were found to hold the whisky in their mouths until they came within the inclosure, when they ejected it into their cups, and sold it to the highest bidder. From this arose the name of "spit whisky." Now, however, the swallowing process is insisted upon, and as each man receives his dram, he is watched until it's down. This incident is mentioned to show how constantly, and to what shifts the prisoners will resort, to evade the regulations of the prison. With reference to the prisoners' private property and money, the most stringest orders and scrupulous exactness prevail. Under the present management, when a prisoner arrives, he is searched at once at the Provost Marshal's office, before being allowed to enter the prison, and all valuables or money are taken from the new arrivals, the former for safe keeping, the latter to be passed to the credit of each on the books of the office, and the amount so credited is entered upon a pass-book, similar to a bank depositor's book, which is given to the prisoner. These credits are also made of all moneys sent to prisoners by their friends at any subsequent periods, and are increased from time to time by sales of manufactured articles to the sutler, who credits them on account at the prices charged by the owners. Deposits thus acquired, the men are allowed to trade out with the sutler from time to time as may be desired, for fruit, flour, sugar, coffee, goods, &c. Articles thus obtained, pass as currency from man to man in their individual trading operations; for instance, a finger-ring goes for five apples, a chain for a bunch of onions, and so on *ad libitum*. Originally hard crackers were the currency, but since purchasing of the sutler has been permitted, "hard tack" has taken a back seat. The prisoners market, held daily among themselves on the beach, is an amusing illustration of the barturing propensity, implanted in human nature. Every fair day the market-men establish their stands, and expose for sale all sorts of things—one has apples, another onions or tobacco, another flour bread, another a barrel of beer made out of molasses, vinegar and water, and another flapjacks at "five cents a snack," in fact, all of it is an institution, in a small way, of the old women's stands which surround Fulton Market in your City. Then, too, there is a regular restaurant, where every day a regular dinner is served up of meats, chickens and vegetables, in fact, a very decent meal, and all conducted according to the most approved style of such institutions. All this is not only permitted by the authorities, but encouraged, since it keeps the mind engaged, and operates more effectually to prevent conspiracies and improper combinations among the men than discipline and guards.

The prisoners all look hearty, well-fed and well-clothed, with sickness averaging only seven per cent., and apart from the irksomeness of confinement the sentiment prevailing among the majority, is a preference to remain as prisoners of war, rather than be sent back into the rebel army.

The number confined at this depot now amounts to twelve thousand, and require a large force of troops, not only for guards, but for the details for duty in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Provost-Marshal's Departments. The whole force is organized into a separate brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BARNES, who, judging from what has actually been done, and is doing at the post, is "the right man in the right place."

Stationed at the mouth of the Potomac, and commanding the post, the *Roanoke* rides at anchor. She has been razeed to her gun-deck, and converted into an iron-clad, with three turrets from whose ports, her immense guns frown upon all water approaches to the Point. She too, like the land forces, is a separate command, being unattached to either the North Atlantic Squadron or the Potomac Flotilla. She is now commanded by Commander KELTY, who but recently read his commission on her quarter-deck; but prior to his arrival, that most thorough sailor and genial officer, Commander HATFIELD, is in charge. Among her officers is Paymaster WINSLOW, son of the conqueror of the *Alabama*.

Summing up the whole in a few words, Point Lookout, as a military post, is an institution—order, neatness and regularity everywhere prevail. The camps of the garrison, the Government buildings, the road approaches, in fact, all the surroundings constitute a model by which others may well copy. Not only the general commanding, but his staff are constant and indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. To compare this prison, and the condition of the prisoners at this place with the like condition of ours in rebeldom, is out of the question. On the one hand, in health, comfort and cleanliness, in fact everything but liberty; on the other, sickness, misery and squalidness, and when the history of this war shall have been written, the descendants of the Southern Chivalry, if there be any left, will hide their heads with very shame, to learn with what barbarity and brutality their fathers treated those, who by the fortunes of war, fell into their hands.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Affairs in the Department of Arkansas—Gen. Steele's Management.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

Midst the rejoicing over the capture of Atlanta, and the actual and anticipated movements and successes of Gen. GRANT, the Department of Arkansas has been almost forgotten. Yet it none the less bears its part in enforcing the laws and restoring the Union.

A little more than a year since the rebels were in possession of the entire State. The fall of Vicksburgh gave us a foothold here, and soon after, Gen. STEELE, with as brave a command as were ever led against a foe, wrested from the enemy its very capital. Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, told the Administration and the people of the North that there was a strong Union sentiment in this State, and believing such to be the case, it has been, and now is, the policy of the Government to encourage and make effective this Union feeling.

The more effectually to accomplish this, and fearing the State might become entangled with the troubles in Missouri and Kansas, and thus retard the main object, it was placed in a department by itself, under the command of Major-Gen. STEELE, with the Seventh Army Corps. The General being fully conversant with the policy of the Government, set himself earnestly at work to carry out that policy, and bring back the State to her allegiance.

With scarcely enough territory to encamp his army, partly by coercion and partly by persuasion, he extended his lines till they reach more than six hundred miles, and now has peaceable possession of all the important points in the State. Over this extent of country, cotton-growing, agriculture, and the peaceful pursuits of life are being carried on with but little molestation from the enemy.

He reorganized and reëstablished the State Government on the basis of free schools, and the Emancipation Proclamation; called the loyal people together to elect for themselves on this basis Members of Congress, and, although they were not admitted to seats, were an evidence of the loyal feeling then existing here, and which has been growing from that day to this, till it covers and crops out in nearly the entire State. But a few days since at Lewisburgh, a small village on the Arkansas River, about eighty miles above Little Rock, we listened to a speech from Col. JOHNSON, one of these Members of Congress, made to about 500 assembled Arkansians. These men came in from the surrounding country to receive the Colonel on his return from Washington, and hear what he had to tell them of the feelings of the Administration toward the State, and the prospects of again being admitted into the Union with all the rights and priveleges thereunto belonging.

Loyalty and patriotism so abounded at this gathering, that before the sun set that day, they were enrolled and organized into a militia regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. WAUGH, of the Second Arkansas Infantry, for the defence of Lewisburgh, and the driving out of the guerrillas from the surrounding country, and for the protection of the navigation of Arkansas River.

The people of this State have heavily felt the curse of secession, and are now rejoicing in the protection of the Government.

Under the administration of Gen. STEELE the people have so far been brought back to their allegiance that, to-day, were an opportunity offered, a heavy vote would be given for the Union and the Administration. Nowhere, in any of the seceded States, has the conduct of affairs been more effectual, or can show greater results than in this.

At a great distance from any base of supplies, with a line of water transportation of more than seven hundred miles in extent, and forty miles of railroad to guard, and liable at any time to be destroyed by SHELBY's command, consisting of more than five thousand mounted men running through the State in large and small bands; with all these difficulties to encounter and surmount, and with no prospect of being early reinforced should a concerted attack be made, Gen. STEELE has at all times succeeded in keeping open his communications, holding his positions, protecting and encouraging the Union people, till now almost peace and perfect quiet reign throughout the State. With the main object continually in view, that of bringing back the State to loyalty—not of crushing out the people and the Union feeling—the Commander of this department has organized four cavalry and three infantry regiments, some of which have rendered most efficient service, besides the several thousand colored men who have been brought into the field.

He has opened a large extent of country, from which this entire army procures a more than abundant supply of fresh beef and a large amount of forage. The great distance of transportation renders it absolutely necessary that all supplies possible should be procured from the surrounding country. Under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. BENHAM, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, loyal people are so truly and fairly dealt with that they willingly furnish the Government with all the supplies they have beyond those required for their immediate use. There is no better evidence of returning reason and loyalty than this.

We left the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of July, since which time we have passed over nearly the length of this entire department, and met many Arkansians, not in the army, and universally found them strong in their attachments to the Union, and firm in their belief that we would succeed, and anxious that the State should again be received under the folds of the old flag.

A few men in this department of doubtful reputation, who have been cut short in their career of fraud and disloyalty, and justly felt the weight of military law and authority, and a few papers in Kansas and Missouri of doubtful loyalty, at a loss for any just complaint against the administration of affairs here, have made shameful and false personal attacks upon the Commanding General.

They accuse him of having a fondness for horse-racing. We have yet to learn that this is a crime or a fault, when conducted with reason, and not to the neglect of duty. In the quiet winter days in the army of the Potomac we have seen Gens. HOOKER, BURNSIDE, FRANKLIN, WARREN, FRENCH, WRIGHT and SICKLES deposit their stakes in the old white cockney hat of Gen. MEAGHER as a purse for the fortunate rider of the fastest horse or slowest mule, and no one thought it a cause of complaint.

We have been in this department three months, and during all this time have not seen or heard of the General being at a horse race. We positively know he has not. We have met him several times, and always found him sociable, affable and military, ready to give a willing ear to all complaints of resident loyal men, and to render justice in its fullest sense to disloyalty and fraud. He is a fair representative of that class of West Point graduates, which has given ten Generals to this war, among whom are GRANT, REYNOLDS, and STEELE. We believe, and facts will warrant us in this belief, that the administration of affairs in this department has been conducted in the most advantageous manner to accomplish the desired result. Within the past *few days*, the entire cavalry force of this department has been organized into one division, under the command of Gen. WEST, and movements are now in progress and preparation, of which I am not at liberty to speak, but which will drive the whole rebel force out of the State, and before the ides of November, make it thoroughly Union. The dark and dingy clouds which enveloped Arkansas during the early part of the rebellion are being lighted up by the brilliant hues of loyalty and patriotism.

A QUEER WAY TO FILL THE QUOTA.—Among all the crooks and turns which the *ingenuity of rogues* have had recourse to in order to fill the quota of the last call of the President for troops, and fill the pockets of sharpers, one which has lately come to light at Camp Chase, takes not only "the rag off the bush," but the rag, bush and all. A young man who was promoted *from the line of non-commissioned officers*, to one who wears *shoulder straps*, last spring, and died a few months afterwards, was credited as a recruit under the late call—assigned somewhere, and drew a bounty of $450.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A LOUD CALL FOR MORE MEN.

News from the Front, from Richmond and from the Valley.

What the Rebels Say of Sheridan's Recent Victory.

Speculations on the Elections in the North.

Jeff. Davis at Macon—How he Differs from Napoleon.

MEN WANTED.

From the Sentinel, Oct. 7.

Our Government makes a new call upon our citizens, or a portion of them, to-day. We need more men in the field. Our success, our safety, our existence demand this. Government recognizes the necessity, and makes the appropriate call. It has thus performed a duty which it owed to us. Our duty comes now. It is to obey with zeal and alacrity. We must strengthen our comrades in the field. We must disappoint the spoilers who come flying from the North like buzzards to an expected feast. The glad notes of victory are coming up to us from various quarters; let us join hands as well as hearts in urging on our country's cause, and securing her safety and repose.

A large number of our citizens of military age and capabilities are on detail for other duties. These details were not asked or given as favors, or exemptions from a fair share in the public defence. They were given because it was judged that the persons thus designated could best promote the common interest in the employments to which they were thus assigned. *The time has come when Government thinks otherwise.* The evidence is seen in General Orders No. 76, which will be found in to-day's paper.

Fellow-citizens, you to whom those orders refer, you are wanted by the side of your brethren in the field. Your past absence is no discredit to you. You have been usefully and honorably employed, and under the sanction and policy of your Government. You have been standing where you have been placed, and doing the duties of your positions. You can stand there honorably no longer, for you are now assigned to new duties. You are called to the front. Your readiness in responding will test your courage and your merit. He who is ordered to guard the baggage may be as brave a soldier as he who is ordered to charge a battery; but if so, when he is ordered to leave the baggage and come forward he will come with alacrity. This is your test now! Your presence in the field will make our affairs secure. Let no questions of its necessity or expediency interfere with your action or your willingness. The authorities who placed you where you are, and would prefer for you to remain there if allowable, have decided those questions, as was their responsibility and their duty. Rush forward now to your posts—your country calls!

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 7.

Not a gun was fired on yesterday upon the lines below Richmond. Two deserters, fully armed and equipped, came over from the Yankee picket line on Wednesday night, and arrived here yesterday. They state that if the Confederate Government would adopt some means by which General Order No. 65 could obtain promiscuous circulation in the Yankee army, there are thousands who would take advantage of it; that every copy of it which had been hitherto introduced into the army had been suppressed by the officers, and all that was known of it was through hearsay. They obtained their information of it through a third person—one of the very few who had accidentally seen the order. They report that there are now three thousand troops within Fort Harrison, and that one brigade forms the picket line in front of it. The command of Fort Harrison is held by a Colonel JOURDAN. They estimate the number of Yankee troops on this side of the river at forty thousand, including one brigade of negroes. The artillery of their Fort Harrison defences consists exclusively of light pieces. These deserters will in accordance with the general order above-mentioned, be immediately furnished with transportation outside of the Confederacy, and allowed a liberal commutation for their arms and equipments.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

The Yankees are still busily engaged fitting up Fort Harrison. They think they have got a good thing, and they mean to make the most of it. They regard it as the key to Richmond, and nothing but the actual test will undeceive them.

They also continue their digging of the canal, from which, in conjunction with Fort Harrison, they expect great things. The question whether this canal will be a success even after it is cut through, is an interesting one. A similar experiment was tried in the Appomattox some years ago, and failed. But the first point—the cutting through—is not yet settled. We hear a rumor that old BUTLER has come to a stratum of James River granite, which is likely to give him trouble. If this be true, he must have resort to submarine blasting, a slow operation. Still, perseverance and Yankee ingenuity and machinery can accomplish much, and it would not astonish us if some day old BUTLER blew out this end of Dutch Gap.

There are reasons to belive that GRANT's next attack will be solely on the north side, and that he is preparing to make it a formidable effort. It is reported he is moving his heavy guns from Petersburgh to this side of the river.

Some firing was heard down the river last evening; it was supposed to proceed from our gunboats shelling BUTLER's niggers.

THE CITY.

From the Enquirer, Oct. 7.

The city was unusually quiet yesterday. Owing to the direction of the wind, from southwest to northeast, scarcely a sound of the not far off battle broke the stillness of the air. About 6 o'clock P. M., as the sun was settling in gorgeous orange and golden clouds, the Capitol-square presented a scene as sweet and peaceful as eye could wish to rest upon, upon, and which was a commentary indeed upon the idea the Yankees never cease to preach and publish, that Richmond is daily and nightly the scene of the wildest excitement and panic. Large crowds of citizens and gaily-dressed ladies and children had assembled, and with feelings of the profoundest security promenaded to the delightful strains of the Armory Band, and only with the departure of daylight did the crowds disperse.

GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 6.

We hinted the other day that a very important movement had been made by Gen. HOOD. The telegraph has disclosed its character in stating that Hood's army is now in the rear of SHERMAN's. By a bold and apparently unfeared manœuvre, the Confederate commander has moved around a half circle, of which Atlanta was the focus, and struck the line along which SHERMAN advanced, thereby interposing his army between SHERMAN's and Chattanooga, Nashville and all other bases of supply. The movement is the same as that by which SHERMAN compelled Hood to evacuate Atlanta, but it is more decisive, for the reasons that HOOD still had one railroad open to him and a friendly country to fall back into; while SHERMAN is left without any line of communication, and, go which way he may, he will find himself surrounded by enemies. It is a bold and critical movement, and must be attended by consequences of great importance. The way southward is now open to SHERMAN, and he may strike out for Augusta and Charleston, or Macon and Savannah, or Columbus and Mobile, provided he can travel with Hood's army on his back, and with everything possible done in his front to obstruct his advance! Or he must turn about and make battle with HOOD on his own chosen ground. In the meantime, the Yankee forces about Knoxville and in East Tennessee will probably move down upon HOOD's rear, to SHERMAN's succor; but they will not only be pursued by the forces that have heretofore confronted them, but will meet a lion in their path, in the dauntless and irresistable FORREST. The game is a complicated one, and not without great risk, but the pinch of it at present is on the Yankees, and it may result in that Russian ruin to them that the President promised in his speech at Macon. Heaven grant it.

THE LOSS OF ATLANTA.

The Columbus *Sun* says:—We hear rumors of attempts to saddle the blame of the Jonesboro' disaster upon a meritorious officer, who has twice before been subjected to the severest trials known to a soldier of spirit. His patriotism may in this, as under former circumstances, constrain him to forbearance, but there is a point beyond which forbearance may not be expected. There was when the Army of Tennessee needed only reinforcements—not a change or commanders. Five thousand cavalry at Cass Station would have turned the tide of invasion. They were denied. The army now needs, in addition to the five thousand cavalry under FORREST, demanded by JOHNSTON, twenty thousand infantry, to replace the losses incurred by those disastrous assaults which HOOD made on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta. It needs more. It needs some such man as LEE, JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD to reorganize, discipline, and lead it to victory. Let us hope that this may be granted.

The presence of Gen. LEE as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Tennessee would rekindle the fires of enthusiasm, not only among the troops, but throughout the whole country. It would be worth a whole corps of reinforcements. If Gen. BEAUREGARD can be entrusted with the defence of Richmond, as he was with that of Charleston, let us have LEE. A crushing victory in Georgia is what the Confederacy needs. Its practical and moral effects would be worth ten thousand raids into Maryland and Kentucky, and a half a dozen Valleys of Virginia. We want no more useless assaults upon breastworks, no more bombastic predictions, no more extravagant promises; least of all, do we want any more visits from the "ordering general."

They had a report on the 13th that SHERMAN is now running night trains daily to and from Chattanooga. Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense passenger depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. Before the ten days' armistice is over Atlanta will be full to repletion of military stores of all kinds.

The Federals, they say, are busy fortifying Atlanta. Their works do not entirely surround the city, but are across East Point extending to the Georgia Railroad at Decatur. No apprehensions are entertained of an attack in the rear.

Some scouts, taken prisoners, state that 30,000 men of SHERMAN's army will be mustered out of service this month; that the terms of a large number of expired some time ago, but they were detained until Atlanta was captured.

Gentlemen just from Atlanta report that the Federals, not at all deterred by its being Sunday, opened several stores, selling cheap calicoes, gewgaws and notions, lemonade, ice cream, &c.

The Federals also seem to have a mortal dread of torpedoes, as detachments of SHERMAN's army have been cautiously feeling about in search of them ever since their occupation of the city.

A correspondent writes to the *Sun* from Lovejoy's, that there was considerable straggling from our army after it left Atlanta, and it is feared that most of the stragglers had been captured. Those who came through are footsore and weary.

The Atlanta organ of Gov. BROWN is evidently as much impressed with the superior ability of Gen. SHERMAN as its neighbor. Of his management since the occupation of Atlanta it says on Sept. 15:

They are accumulating immense stores, and evidently intend to make a depot in Atlanta, whence they will operate with one of the most formidable armies we have yet encountered. To prevent it from being destructive, as they promise, it is our duty to harass their rear and make the line of communication untenable. This can be done by dashing and daring commands, constantly cutting the road and destroying the means of transportation.

But, if a few weeks of unmolested communication is permitted to the energetic and industrious General who now occupies Atlanta, he will be in a garrison where he cannot only defy assault, but where he will have subsistence to support him for many months. Then, from his impenetrable fortress he can laugh at our attempts to isolate him from the North. He will be indifferent to interruptions, whether they remain for days, or weeks, or even months, and from this fortress, in the very centre of our country, there will sally forth formidable parties, which will sweep the land as with a besom of destruction.

All our safety depends on the most desperate attacks on the enemy's rear; but, if our supine and idle negligence permits the enemy to continue unmolested in his operations, we will continue to suffer and bow our heads in sorrow to the vandal hand that deals us the chastening and unresisted blow.

The *Augusta Register* says:

We do not wish to be classed with those who would give a false coloring to our situation, in order to revive the desponding, but in stating what we do to-day, give but the honest convictions of our minds. From all that we can gather, the signs of the times *in* and *around* Atlanta give promise—if Georgia will but partially discharge her duty—of an early riddance of our detestable and vaunting foe. We believe he has accomplished all he can, and now the tide must turn in our favor. The bugbear tales we have been told of his strength and his supplies are fabrications. Undoubted sources inform us that he is very short of supplies—men on half rations, and horses dying by hundreds per day. WHEELER has inflicted a severe blow undoubtedly; and, moreover, movements now on foot indicate speedy work. A "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," redeem Georgia forthwith, when we can have a grand illumination over the redemption of Atlanta surpassing in brilliancy the one in Nashville over its fall.

THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 11.

Affairs in the valley are not by any means unfavorable for us. The enemy still continue to be pressed back, and our cavalry now hold possession of the north bank of North River, the main body of the Federals having fallen back beyond Harrisonburgh, at which place they have a moderate-sized encampment. Their outer line of pickets extend to within sight of the town of Bridgewater, which is six or eight miles south of Harrisonburgh, and west of the valley turnpike. From that point the camp of the enemy can be plainly seen. Their force is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

At Waynesboro they destroyed only the depot. The flour-mills were not destroyed, nor were any of the private houses. The flour from one mill was distributed among the negroes. Our cavalry charged the Federal troops in the streets, driving them in confusion, and pursued them so rapidly that they had no time, whatever might have been their desire, to burn private houses by the way.

At Staunton they destroyed only the depot. WICKHAM's cavalry brigade is represented as having displayed conspicuous gallantry, being the foremost in charging the enemy in the streets of Waynesboro. Passengers by last night's train report that all is now quiet there. The trains are running to within a mile and a half of Staunton. The bridge over Christian's Creek was but slightly damaged, and is already repaired.

"SHERIDAN'S WORK."

From the Charlotteville (Va.) Chronicle.

The numerous fires recently observed below Waynesboro, we now learn positively were burning barns, mills and forage, the work of SHERIDAN. No one but Gen. EARLY knows precisely where the main body of this officer now is. His cavalry cover his movements so effectually that it is impossible to ascertain. They are supposed to be near Harrisonburgh.

Our army is at Mount Sidney. Both parties picket up to the North River.

It is said, on authority which we have generally found good, that the military leaders of the United States have given up all idea of moving SHERIDAN's army south of the Blue Ridge at present. They have discovered that his victories over EARLY were worth nothing, and have determined that he shall either still hold the valley, or make another attempt to come up to Lynchburgh. But he is in no condition to do it now. A large portion of his force were hundred day men who are going home. Hence the Government is straining every nerve to reinforce him with new levies, which reach him through Manassas Gap from Alexandria. They are also sending him large quantities of supplies, which he needs, since he has devastated the country.

The same informant assures us that the Yankee Government is sending large reinforcements to GRANT of a similar kind—the new levies under the late draft.

From a different source we have a rumor that our cavalry received a check between Woodstock and Winchester; lost some wagons, &c.; but that ROSSER arrived with reinforcements, beat the enemy and recaptured our losses.

[The above is all the rebels have about the utter defeat of their cavalry by SHERIDAN's troopers. The last part of the story is pure invention. ROSSER was the rebel whipped—reinforcements and all.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

BURBRIDGE was beaten at Saltville and driven into Kentucky. Since that time we have been almost daily inquiring after him without response. We feel confident we have found out what has become of him. He is en route for Nashville or Chattanooga. He may get along smoothly enough down there, unless he chances to run foul of some "Reserves."

THE NORTHERN ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 26.

That the elements of the composite party now relied upon to make MCCLELLAN President are truly described; and that, if elected, he will be compelled, by the very nature of the case, whatever his own individual desires may be, to seek negotiation with us, and suspend the military operations, is to many minds very clear. But we must still remember that to give him a chance of being elected at all, *the invading armies must gain no further successes within the next month.* It is the Confederate Army which has created a Peace party at the North. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD planted it, LEE watered it, and we must give it increase; we must nurse it and cherish it, by the same methods as hitherto—that is with the bullet and bayonet. *Should the military situation be unfavorable to us next month, McClellan could not be elected; and if he were, his election could do us no good.* At present he and his party promise neither peace nor war; intend neither peace nor war. Janus himself did not face both ways more steadily than the Democracy; and in their hands the door of the temple of Janus would neither be shut nor open: it would be *ajar*; and it is only we who could either fling the door wide, or close and lock and seal it for generations.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

There is no alternative for us but recognition or subjugation; and the more fully our people understand this, the more decidedly they turn from all hopes based upon other grounds, the surer is our success. We cannot be subjugated, for no great people that was true to itself, has ever yet been conquered. But we can obtain recognition, and with it independence, greatness and happiness, by steadily struggling on as we have done these four years. Whoever may oppose us, a fanatic Abolitionist or a diplomatic Democrat, we must meet him with the sharp sword. Let us cast aside all paltry intrigue, all vain hope of remote contingencies and put our sole reliance on the strength of our purpose and the righteousness of our cause, and victory will crown our arms as sure as there is a God in Heaven.

From the Richmond Whig.

Returned prisoners, almost to a man, express the opinion, so we learn, that LINCOLN will be reelected by an overwhelming majority. This coincides with the view we have always taken of the matter, and with all the intelligence we have received from the North for many days past. If any think differently, they indulge a delusion, and the sooner they get rid of it, and of every other, the better; for they will then be the better able to look their situation calmly in the face. The sooner we accept the fact that there is for us no alternative but success or subjugation, the better. Let us indulge in no more day-dreams. It is fight to the last, or die a slave.

JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

WHOM HE DOES AND DOES NOT RESEMBLE—HOW HE DIFFERS FROM NAPOLEON AND CROMWELL.

From the Macon Christian Index.

In common with many of the citizens of Macon, we had the pleasure of listening to an admirable address from our Chief Magistrate on Friday, the 23d of September. It so happened that the Mayor of our city had called a meeting of the citizens to devise means of relief for the many "exiles" and "refugees" whom the barbarous measures of our cruel and vindictive foes had driven within the limits of our corporation; he found it beyond human endurance to hear their piteous pleas for relief, and not have it in his power to afford the desired assistance; so he summoned his fellow-citizens to a consultation, determining to invoke their generosity. And it so happened that the President arrived very suddenly and unexpectedly in the city on his way to visit our army, which afforded an opportunity of hearing him that was not to be unimproved. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to wait on him and invite him to address the assembly. Soon he was ushered into the Baptist house of worship, where the meeting was held, amid prolonged plaudits, to which he responded by graceful inclinations of body, and with what we thought was a gratified expression of countenance. We do not know what it was exactly, but there was about him a simple dignity, or an humble majesty, or an evidence of genuine manhood, or tokens of nature's nobility, or manifestations of latent power—or perhaps all of these combined—which drew out our souls, and, we doubt not, the soul of every spectator, in sincere admiration, heartfelt esteem and trusting confidence. There is something about some men that at once elevates them above the common masses—that something commands involuntary homage and respect; and this is the case with President DAVIS. His bearing is manly and self-reliant, his port erect and commanding, his mein dignified and courtly; and he unites democratic simplicity with that undefinable majesty which true nobility of mind ever confers upon its mortal tenement. There is the flash of genius in his eye, the calmness of determined bravery in his voice, the steadiness of conscious rectitude in his tone, and the glow of patriotic fervor in his utterance.

With calm and earnest but dispassionate tones he discussed the state of our national affairs, not like a king condescendingly making revelations to his subjects; nor yet like a servant entering upon compulsory explanations with his master; but like a father giving words of assurance to his children—or, rather, like a friend frankly discussing matters of common interest, and demonstrating that, more than to any other, the general good was the object of his heart and the aim of his sincerest endeavors. He denounced, in strongest terms, the "miserable man" who represented him as saying that "Georgia must defend herself," and he went on to show that he had done all he could, at the time, for the relief of Georgia, convincing his audience that not in the slightest degree had he slighted our State or neglected her interests.

And he then proceeded, in a general and expansive view of the whole situation, to demonstrate how earnest and sincere were his endeavors to benefit and protect every part of the Confederacy; and the marks of thought about his temples and eyes, and the lines of anxious solicitude apparent around his mouth, gave strong confirmation of the truthfulness of his statements. He appeared to regard the attainment of our independence as a foregone conclusion, and exhibited a manly confidence in our national ability to cope with our enemy, were we but *true to ourselves*, that was most encouraging. All he desired was for absentees to return to the army. "If," said he, "one-half of those absent from HOOD's army would but return to the ranks, it would not be long before SHERMAN would be retreating, defeated and beaten; and his retreat would be a repetition of NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow."

This visit and speech of the President will do good—his calm confidence, his determined spirit, his hopeful views and his strong conviction of the justness of our cause, were all calculated to infuse hope and encouragement into the hearts of his audience. And we dare aver that no one man in all that assembly would willingly advocate his removal from the place of trust he occupies, and the commitment of our destinies to the guidance of another head. We observed not that positiveness, that sharpness of outline, that dogmatism of manner, indicative of *the dictator*, that we expected; but we perceived firmness of character united to a conciliatoriness of manner—a winning smile, a pleasing address, and a consciousness of rectitude of purpose—that won our confidence and regard. We expected a degree of curtness, we found courtliness—we expected dogmatism, we found candid explanations—we looked for a degree of *hauteur* and self-opinioned asseverations, we meet with unassuming candor and friendly self-justification.

Unlike CROMWELL, he is polished and urbane; and the beauty and melody of his periods contrasted finely with the short, fiery, nervous sentences of NAPOLEON. Unlike the latter, he appealed not to pride or to desire for glory; but, like WASHINGTON, he sought to animate by a sense of duty and by an appeal to patriotic motives. His oratory was attractive rather than impressive; his gestures unrestrained and graceful; his voice soft and melodious. Intelligence sat enthroned upon his broad brow, sparkled in the steady blaze of his eye, and beamed forth in his polished and dignified diction. Benevolence, dignity and in-born loftiness of soul have stamped greatness upon his features, and at the same time that care and mental anxiety have traced their lines of solicitude. Integrity beams forth upon the gazer and impresses with a sense of confidence. The patriotism that appears to glow in his heart should still every captious tongue and silence every cavilling voice. And the interest he manifests in our cause, and the earnestness of his efforts to secure our success, should obtain for him the love and confidence and cordial support of all.

His address was listened to with marked attention, and received with oft-repeated applause. It was followed by an eloquent, inspiring and patriotic speech from Hon. B. H. HILL, and also by a glowing speech from Gen. COBB, in behalf of the Atlanta exiles. Gen. Cobb spoke in his happiest mood, reminding one of the good old times when care and distress stalked not through the land, and when his genius and flow of spirits used to interest audiences by the hour. The result of his speech was the collection of $35,000 for the benefit of the refugees.

MOBILE.

The Georgia *Rebel* publishes a letter from Mobile, from which we extract the following:

"Every line of intrenchments around Mobile, made during the reign of LEADBETTER, WITHERS, BUCKNER, MAURY *et id ocne genus*, will be occupied. The guns mounted are of the best description, and those in the forts near the city are of the largest calibre. The gunners are veterans, and officers skillful. There is no point from which the city can be shelled which is not commanded by 10-inch columbiads.

Brooke guns guard the upper bay, which cannot be navigated by vessels drawing more than seven or eight feet. An attempt will hardly be made to shell the city, till the batteries below are reduced, of which such vessels are incapable. At the Apalachee battery there are not so many guns, but it is being strengthened, and guns can be floated to it on our iron-clads.

The iron-clad *Nashville* is as strong as the *Tennessee* at all points at which she will be exposed in a fight. A land attack will not materially aid one made simultaneously by water. But I may not tell more of the defences of Mobile. In all that I have written, nothing is stated which may not be gleaned from the Federal publication.

It will be seen by the above that the reported sinking of the *Nashville* (twin brother of the *Tennessee*) in the channel at Dog River bar was incorrect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEGRO IMPRESSMENTS.

In its local columns, the Richmond *Whig* of Oct. 6, says

Yesterday was a day of real excitement among the able-bodied male negro population, bond and free, in consequence of an order impressing them for defence purposes. There was no promulgation of the order and the negroes were taken unawares on the street, at the market, from the shops, and at every point where they were found doing the errands of themselves or their masters and mistresses. At an early hour the negroes began to snuff something in the wind, and, rolling the whites of their eyes, began to betake themselves to indoors and the more secluded retreats of the negro dens down town. At noon an able-bodied negro, save those under escort of the impressment guards, was a *rara avis* upon the streets. In some instances the impressment agents acted with commendable indiscretion, snatching the negro from the marketing of his master, and leaving the marketing to take care of itself; taking the negro from his perch on the cart and leaving the cart driverless behind. Castle Thunder was made the temporary depot of the negroes, and they were sent from thence to the points where they were needed. Notwithstanding the sudden and summary manner of their taking off, the negroes were in jubilant spirits, and sang and holloed on their way through the streets. A few of those impressed, whose impressment left their owners or employers destitute of help, were released upon representation to that effect being made to the Governor; but the great bulk will be made to do the country a service for the next few days, which patriotic citizens should not begrudge for the sake of the common cause.

The reporter of proceedings in the Police Court gives this sketch:

In concluding the cases upon the docket, the Mayor said he wished it to be distinctly understood that he had nothing to do with the negro impressment going on in Richmond, and consequently had no authority to release any negro so impressed. The impressment was by order of the Governor of Virginia, and all the Mayor of the city had to do with it was to lend the Governor the assistance of any force at his disposal, which he had done, and would continue to assist the Government and Executive of the Commonwealth in every possible way. He (the Mayor) believed the impressment men had carried off his servant, for he had sent him out for his breakfast that morning, and he had not been cheered by the sight of the savory dishes yet.

Mr. RATCLIFFE, who had evidently breakfasted, suggested that the servant was foraging after the breakfast.

His Honor replied tartly that his servant didn't forage for him in that way. If his servant could be of any service to the Government in this emergency he was perfectly willing to lose his services till this emergency is over, as will every other patriotic citizen. He had blacked his own boots that morning, and could do it again if necessary. Every master can be his own servant at times like these.

While the Mayor was yet speaking an old gentleman, who had lost his favorite servant through the sudden dispensation of the Governor, came in and inquired if that was the proper place to come to seek for restitution. The Mayor inserted a considerable sized flea in the gentleman's ear, and sent him, with his respects, to Gen. KEMPER.

THE SERPENT OF THE SOUTH.

We give below some extracts from a recent letter of P. W. A., to the Savanah *Republican*. It will be seen that there is one enemy more terrible to the Confederacy than the Yankees—more desolating than the grave. Have we become a rabble of drunkards? Let officials, in or out of the army, ponder this article well, and beware how they set the example to their subordinates, which will lead their country and themselves to perdition.

Do you ask for explanation of these rapidly occurring disasters in a portion of the State where the Confederates, until the 19th, never suffered defeat? It is simple and easily given: We have two enemies to contend with in the valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barley Corn. SHERIDAN has been largely reinforced, and the valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses. Officers of high position—yes, of very high position—have, to use an honest English word, been drunk—too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade or a regiment. And, where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower rank.

JEFF. DAVIS A GOOD FATHER.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 7.

When a private individual, the father of a family that has been accustomed to live in affluence, meets with misfortune in trade, and so diminishes his means as to make it necessary to retrench his family expenses or hurry on to pecuniary ruin, it becomes his imperious duty frankly to inform his wife and children of his circumstances, and advise them of the necessity of practicing great economy and frugality in their mode of living. Such a disclosure and such advice will greatly enhance the love and respect of the family for the husband and parent who makes it, relieve him of an oppressive and corroding secret and gnawing care, prevent his family from practicing unconsciously a criminal extravagance, make them proud of the confidence reposed in them, and beget in them a suitable energy.

President DAVIS has been censured by some for avoiding in his Macon speech the very weakness which we have above reprobated. As, so to speak, the head of the Confederate family, he has informed us of the vast number of men who are absent from their posts in the army. He thus frankly discloses a crying evil which saps our strength and threatens us with disaster. He has pointed out the disease, indicated the remedy, and implored the people to assist in effecting a cure. The nervous may think he has made a hurtful disclosure, but sensible people will judge otherwise. He has shown a becoming trust and confidence in the people, in their sound sense and in their courage, of which we do not doubt we shall show ourselves worthy. The President has done his duty—let us do ours. Let but half of the absentees return to the ranks, and our forces will be ample to defeat, overwhelm and drive out the enemy. The civil officers, the old men, the boys, the women and the clergy have but to take hold of this matter, and they can shame these absentees into the line. Let the county courts and all the rich men make sufficient provision for the families of poor soldiers so that no excuse shall be left to them for continued desertion. The vast extent of our country renders the participation of all classes of the community not only exceedingly valuable, but almost indispensable in the gathering in of our absentees; for we cannot afford to send out all the good soldiers in search of absentees.

In one aspect the disclosure made by the President must have a wholesome effect at the North. GRANT thinks we have got out our last man. *When he finds that he has been whipped by less than half our soldiers, he may well despair of anything better than flight when we gather in our whole strength.* For that most desirable consummation let all the people lend their endeavors. Our thanks are due to the President for setting us upon the work.

THE PROSPECT OF A NAVY.

From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the editor has met a highly intelligent gentleman just from Europe where he possessed unusual facilities for observation, and that he is assured there is not the slightest chance of our being able to obtain a navy in Europe—that all the principal ports in France and the British Isles perfectly swarm with Federal spies. The *Journal* concludes:

"As for negotiation, intervention, and all that, it is hardly necessary to say anything. These things have gone glimmering out of sight, and few people take the trouble even to think of them. So far so well. There is no more chance of European Powers doing anything that will benefit us, than there is of Queen VICTORIA's writing an epic poem that would rival HOMER, or of Earl RUSSELL being guilty of a generous emotion."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Columbus *Sun*, of the 24th, gives the following account of a fatal railroad accident:

"A bad run-off, we are informed, happened yesterday morning on the Southwestern Railroad, three miles this side of Fort Valley. The train was loaded with soldiers, mostly Kentuckians, from Hood's army, that had just been exchanged, and were on their way to join their commands. Two or three cars in the middle of the train ran off a steep embankment, it is supposed, from the widening of the track. By this accident seven soldiers and one negro were killed, and about thirty soldiers and four women were wounded, some badly. The deaths were caused by the cars falling over upon the men, who had jumped off. Names and regiments we are unable to learn.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. H. WARE, of the Distributing Hospital, from whom we have received the above information, was on board the train, and used his best endeavors to relieve the wounded. A lady passenger aided greatly in caring for the suffering. Five cars were totally wrecked and others badly damaged. The engine and six cars came to Butler.

"HOME AGAIN."

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Within the past forty-eight hours upward of 200 of GRANT's deserters, who came into Confederate lines under the order which promises them an uninterrupted transfer to the point nighest their homes, *have been put through the lines at a point which it is not necessary to mention*, and are now en route, over a secure road, to their havens of rest beyond the battle lines. We deem it only necessary to mention the fact to show that the Government is keeping its faith with the deserters from the enemy.

A GOOD RIDDANCE TO BAD RUBBISH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Belle Isle, the Libby prison and all the intermediate posts have been emptied of Yankee prisoners, and the train, like a flock of northern geese, started southward. The Libby prison held sixty-five officers yesterday, the hospitals two or three hundred more, and Belle Isle four single solitary Yankees, who are seeking, one at each corner, like Robinson Crusoe, the best possible means of getting away. The whole number of Yankee prisoners, sick and well, held in Richmond, does not now exceed six hundred. The thousands, like Summer geese, have flown south.

"TO THE POWERS THAT BE."

The *Sentinel* publishes the following:

Your petitioners humbly pray that you will take measures to put a stop to the pillaging of corn fields. In many cases we shall not have corn enough to serve us. Of this we have to give the Government one-tenth; and if soldiers are allowed to go into the fields and gather what they want, great suffering must ensue. The excuse generally given, when complaint is made to the proper officers is, that the Government is not furnishing rations for the horses, and that the men will take it from the fields; and while the officer does not approve of such a course, yet we find it impossible to prevent it. In these foraging expeditions the men rob the truck patch as well as the corn fields. Is there no remedy?

THE FARMER.

DESERTERS SURRENDERED AND TAKEN.

From the Greensboro' (N. C.) Citizen.

We are informed that upwards of 300 deserters and recusant conscripts have been taken and have surrendered under the proclamation of Gov. VANCE, in Randolf and the adjoining counties of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery.

THE RICE CROP.

From the Savannah Republican.

A merciful Providence has certainly blessed us this year by staying the elements until our rice farmers harvested their crops. There has recently been delightful dry weather for harvesting purposes, and we trust our farmers took advantage of it in gathering in their rice crop.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

We refer the following advertisement to SHERIDAN's raiders:

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the plantation of Major WILLIAM N. BERKELEY, in the upper part of King William County, in June last, by SHERIDAN's men, the following colts:

Four horse-mule colts and one mare-mule colt, all three years old and dark bay or brown color; one three-year old horse colt, dark gray or steel color, a white spot in one eye; one sorrel colt, blaze face, three years old; one bay filly, white star in forehead, same age; one mouse-colored filly, three years old, has probably changed color to iron gray; one two-year old bay filly.

The above colts were taken from Hay's plantation, in the upper part of King William County, in June last, by SHERIDAN's raiders, on their way up to Louisa; and as they were all unbroken, it is believed that many of them were abandoned by the Yankees in their retreat, and are now held in Louisa or Caroline. Two hundred dollars will be paid for the recovery of each, or for such information as may lead to their recovery. Address JAMES TRICE,
Hay's Plantation,
Hanover Court-House.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Devastation on the Main Pacific and Southwest Branch Roads—Bridges, Depots, &c., Burned—The Estimated Loss.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 8.

The vandals under the traitors PRICE, REYNOLDS, POLK & Co. have made very thorough work in recording the infamy of those ingrate Missourians in characters of blood and fire on the State that once cherished them. Among the minor items of destruction wrought by them is the devastation of property on the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads, footing up to scarcely less than a million dollars. These roads were not only of inestimable public utility, but directly owned by a large proportion of our people as well as by the State herself. The total injury inflicted upon the Pacific Railroad alone, in the destruction of stock, interruption of business, and stoppage of progressing improvements will exceed half a million of dollars, and will probably prove to be some hundreds of thousands more.

On the Pacific Railroad the losses thus far known, are as follows:

The Osage Bridge, 117 miles from St. Louis, was a magnificent structure, 1,122 feet in length, with six spans, and a draw 18 feet in width. The work was built in 1855, but has all been renewed, in first-class style and with many valuable improvements, since last November. Only one span is left standing. The loss in this bridge alone is not less than some $67,000.

The Gasconade Bridge, 88 miles from our city, has been totally destroyed. Its length was 759 feet, including four spans and a draw 183 feet wide, all constructed in 1850, and renewed within a year and a half past at a cost of more than $45,500.

The Bœuf Creek Bridge, 70 miles from St. Louis, consisted of a single span of 160 feet, with 70 feet of approaches, making 230 feet. It was put up in 1855, at a cost of $13,800. The destruction of this bridge was total.

Next, the Big Berger bridge, three miles beyond, shared the same fate. It had 120 feet span, was 190 feet long—with the approaches—was built in 1855, and renewed four years later. Loss, $11,400.

The Little Berger bridge, five miles further on, was also given to the flames. It spanned ninety feet, was built in 1855, and renewed about two years ago, costing some $6,000.

The Cole Creek bridge, eighty-four miles from St. Louis, spanning 160 feet, was built in 1853 and renewed in 1860. Total loss about $16,000.

Bailey Creek bridge, ninety-three miles from this city, had a single span of 170 feet, was built in 1856 and made new again in 1862, at a cost of some $6,600.

At Cole Creek thirty cars were burned; at South Point two, and one at Newport, making a loss of thirty-three cars, valued at $40,000.

Two engines captured at Cole Creek were not destroyed, as published, but damaged to the extent of $1,500 each. A third, taken at Miller's Landing, was injured to the amount of $1,000. The engines and relics of the trains are recovered.

Of water tanks and stationery engines, apparatus for raising water, two were burned at Franklin, one at Washington, one at Miller's Landing, one at Hermann, and one at Deer Creek. Total loss in these, $12,000.

Burned depots: One at Franklin, $14,000; Gray's Summit, $1,200; South Point, $1,500; Washington, $2,400; Miller's Landing, $2,000; Hermann, $2,400.

At Franklin were also destroyed: a machine shop, $3,500; engine-house, $3,000; woodshed, $1,000.

The above are the losses on the main line of the road. Those on the Southwest Branch are imperfectly presented, as follows:

Brush creek bridge, near Franklin, thirty-seven miles from St. Louis, one span of 110 feet, built in 1858. Loss about $7,000.

Maramec bridge No 1, two miles beyond, four spans, 525 feet in all. Only two spans, of 220 feet, were burned. Loss $13,600.

Maramec bridge No. 2, or Moselle brigde, 49 miles from St. Louis, three spans, of 385 feet. 380 feet are burned. Loss some $22,800.

Two water stations on the branch, including stationary engines, $5,000.

Depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Cuba, Bourbon, and one other, $12,500 in all.

Of 15,000 cords of corded wood on the Southwest Branch, 3,000 cords of it in one pile, a large portion has been burned, but the precise amount is not known.

The total loss of stock on the main road is moderately estimated at some $217,000, and that on the branch road at some $55,000.

The receipts of the road for the month preceding the raid were $135,000, and the loss of business per month is reckoned at that sum. It will, at least, require two months to put the road in good working order again.

All the railroad men engaged on the work of extending the line beyond Jefferson City have fled with their teams and wagons to Independence and Kansas City. The suspension of progressing improvements, and the delay of the grand enterprise of extending the track to Kansas City, will constitute one of the severest items of the disaster.

It is, however, trusted that the presence of destruction and further peril will arouse such a spirit of resistance, both from our armies and people, as will result in the speedy discomfiture and disgraceful defeat of the invaders. The general success of our arms, restoring peace, will, it is believed, soon place the country and Missouri again on the road of prosperity. The chief *permanent* effect of the present outrages will be the lasting infamy of their perpetrators.

Affairs at Jefferson City.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 9.

Trains have resumed running regularly to and from Washington, Missouri, leaving St. Louis at half-past eight A. M., and returning at half-past six P. M.

The train last evening, reached here at about half-past seven, brought a large number of passengers, who arrived at Washington on the steamer *Denver*, from Jefferson City, having left that place at seven o'clock Sunday morning. She had two hundred cabin and one hundred deck passengers.

Not a few of these passengers were persons who were about leaving the capital by railroad or steamer, for St. Louis, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, above a week since, but by order of Gen. BROWN were impressed and put at work upon the fortifications. On the departure of PRICE's army, the order detaining them was revoked, and they were permitted to leave.

EDWARD PRICE, son of the rebel Major-General, was in Jefferson City on the latter's arrival before it, and left on the *Denver*, but did not debark at Washington.

It was reported in Jefferson, Sunday morning, that the rebels were surrounded in a bend of the river, some twelve miles above, by the combined forces of Gens. CURTIS and PLEASONTON, and that the fight was still going on.

From a citizen of Jefferson, who participated "at the front" in the fight on Friday, we have the following:

The bridge over the Moreau creek was burned by our troops, under orders of Col. PHILLIPS. The enemy advanced, fording the creek, and opened with artillery and left about 1 P.M., Friday. He seemed to be using some fifteen or twenty guns and fired rapidly, but his shot and shell failed to reach the fortifications. Only a few citizens, who were making their way into the city, are reported harmed by the enemy's guns. Our artillery, under the vigorous and skillful management of Capt. CHARLES THURBER, repaid the rebel fire with good interest. After vainly trying to make a breach in the works on our left, PRICE successfully essayed the centre and right, apparently determined, if possible, to find out some weak spot. The effort was vain. The engagement lasted about three hours, with intervals of a cessation from firing. The rebels were near the Fair Grounds, within one mile of the city. Their loss our informant estimates at one hundred and twenty killed, sixty or seventy prisoners, and several hundred wounded. Ours is officially stated elsewhere. The enemy began his retreat about two P.M., moving off to the westward.

Gen. SANBORN and fifteen hundred cavalry were on Thursday encamped four miles from the city, but Friday morning entered it to share in the defence.

Gen. PLEASANTON and some 5,000 cavalry and mounted infantry at once commenced pursuit of the enemy, and were soon engaged. Report said that Gen. CURTIS and Col. JENNISON were advancing from the north to meet the enemy in front, while our troops, immediately commanded by Gens. MCNEIL, SANBORN and FISK, were attacking his rear.

Our correspondence and dispatches, elsewhere presented, will be found to give a detailed and pretty accurate account of the situation to their respective dates.

TELEGRAPH TO JEFFERSON.

The railroad telegraph was repaired and working to Jefferson City by 2 P. M. yesterday.

BURNING OF BRIDGES, ETC.

The rebels have burned a small bridge at Scott's, eight miles west of Jefferson, a water station at the same place, a depot at Lookout, and station and water-tank houses at California.

The destruction of bridges has been much greater than we stated a few days ago. The total amount of bridging burned on the main Pacific Road is, we learn, 2,950 lineal feet, and on the Southwest Branch 805 feet, all of which cost some $225,000.

The Cotton Trade on the Mississippi.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL AGENT MELLEN.

Prominent merchants of Memphis, interested in the Cotton trade, having addressed a letter of inquiry to W. P. MELLEN, General Agent of the Treasury Department, have received the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT, CINCINNATI, Sept. 19, 1864.

SIR: I have received several communications asking whether the act of July 2, 1864, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 29, 1864, are to be construed as to prevent producers who are excepted by the ninth section of the act and by Regulation 98, from sending their products to markets in the loyal States, through agents employed by them.

I do not see anything in the law or regulations, as they now stand, prohibiting the employment of ship-agents by the class of producers named, provided that the agent so employed has no interest whatever, directly or indirectly, as owner of the products shipped.

Factors may make advances and receive commissions as in ordinary transactions, provided there be no evasion of the law or regulation. You will act accordingly until otherwise directed. I am, very respectfully, WILLIAM P. MELLEN,
General Agent Treasury Department.

THE RAID INTO VIRGINIA.

Particulars of Gen. Burbridge's Expedition.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following particulars of Gen. BURBRIDGE's expedition to Saltville, Va.:

Leaving Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the 20th of September, the division, amounting to something over four thousand men, under the immediate command of General MCLEAN, marched across the country to Prestonburg, thence by the way of Piketon, and the Louisa Fork of the Big Sandy, into Virginia, reaching the vicinity of Saltville on the evening of Saturday, the 1st of October. Several skirmishes with the enemy, at various mountain passes, had preceded this, with no other advantage to the enemy than the delay occasioned to our force.

On the morning of Sunday, the 2d, an advance upon the works of Saltville was ordered, and, in the rainy, dismal fog, the battle of the day began. Driving a light cavalry force of the enemy from hill to hill for a distance of six miles, Gen. BURBRIDGE, at length, about 11 o'clock in the morning, confronted the strongly intrenched position of the enemy on the Holston River. Within these works, formidable by nature, and rendered almost impregnable by skillful and elaborate engineering, an equal force awaited us.

Finally, the opening peal of their artillery burst upon us; grimly their long lines of bayonets awaited the attack.

The suspense was short. Dismounting his troops, and leaving the horses behind, Gen. MCLEAN quickly made his disposition for the fight. It was a suggestive sight. On one side a veteran force lying securely behind formidable works, from which artillery was already belching its thunder; on the other, an equal number of cavalry, armed with light carbines, without bayonets, or a single cannon, advancing to the attack.

From 11 o'clock till 5, through a long sunny Autumn afternoon, the battle raged, and every moment added to our success.

On the left, the Fourth Brigade, under Col. RATLIFF, had assaulted and carried a high intrenched ridge, driving the enemy over half a mile and completely mastering the position. In the centre, the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, by a superb dash, had driven the enemy within their inner lines.

On the right, the brigade of Col. HANSON had been equally successful.

But in the very moment of triumph, the message comes back from the struggling line, that the ammunition is exhausted.

A scanty reserve supply had been brought down on pack mules, and before this could be brought to the front, the day was closing. As the last rays of the sun lit up those blood-stained heights, the whistle of an approaching train was heard in the enemy's rear, and a few moments later a full brigade of reinforcements rushed up the hill deployed with a yell, and opened a fire upon our lines.

But not a man wavered. Stubbornly every inch of ground was held. But the day was gone. In all but a few regiments our ammunition was exhausted. The arrival of reinforcements had given our foe fresh courage, and made his numbers far superior to our own.

The enemy, though whipped and driven at every point, was on his feet again, and now that the contest had become one of endurance, could make his abundant supplies counterbalance his discomfiture. But one course was left. Silently and skilfully under cover of the night, our forces were withdrawn, and when morning dawned were safely out of reach.

While resting, from its almost superhuman exertions, and while its leaders were planning another movement upon a different point, a telegraph from Gen. SHERMAN recalled the division for duty on another field.

As I write the little army is returning, not a disorganized rabble fleeing from defeat, but a body of brave men returning from a partial failure, when complete success has been impossible.

But the expedition was far from barren in its results. By it, SHERIDAN had one brigade less of veterans to encounter in his victory over EARLY, and the gallant GILLAM was relieved from a pressure which might have been disastrous.

A body of our cavalry, detached from the main force at Piketon, had flanked the formidable position at Pond Gap, captured and destroyed the fortified town of Gladesville, destroyed the Confederate stores at that point and one gun belonging to the armament of the place.

Throughout the whole campaign the conduct of both officers and men was superb.

Hunger, fatigue, constant toil and danger, have been the lot of all, and evoked no murmur of complaint. Equal determination and fortitude, under circumstances less wholly forbidding, would have rendered success certain and complete. F. H. M.

New-York Soldiers in Hospital.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. SEYMOUR AND SECRETARY STANTON.

From the Albany Argus.

The following correspondence relative to furnishing New-York soldiers in hospitals furloughs to come home and vote at the approaching election, has taken place between Gov. SEYMOUR and the Secretary of War:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR—A large number of soldiers of the State of New-York, in the service of the United States, and in army hospitals, are desirous to have furloughs, that they may repair to their respective homes to cast their votes, personally, at the coming election.

I respectfully ask, therefore, that an order for such furlough may be issued, embracing, so far as may be compatible with the interests of the public service, all who are able to avail themselves of such privilege. Yours respectfully,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 6, 1864.

SIR:—In reply to your note of the — inst., just received, I have the honor to state that last year furloughs and transportation were furnished all New-York soldiers in hospital who were unfit for duty, but able and desired to go home and vote at the annual election; and that it is the design of this Department to furnish those who may be in hospital, unfit for duty, but able to go home, with the same permission and facilities for exercising the elective franchise at the approaching election.

Very truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, Albany.

WHY GEN. MCCLELLAN WAS REMOVED.—MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late Postmaster-General, made the following important revelations in a speech at Ellicott's Mills, Md., last Saturday:

"Why did the President relieve MCCLELLAN? I know the impressions under which he acted intimately. The President was friendly to MCCLELLAN. I was friendly to him, while those of more consideration in army concerns were hostile to him. The War Committee at Washington, and the military authorities, consulted at every step of its proceedings, were inimical to his retention of command. They held that his delay, with a much superior army, to attack the enemy that remained at Bull Run after the defeat there of a portion of our forces, from the midst of Summer to the succeeding Spring, when the enemy thought fit to retire to a stronger position; that the delay to attack the small force at Yorktown, when the war was to be transferred to Richmond; that the delays and mistakes there, in keeping our army in the swamps of the Chickahominy until the enemy found opportunity to attack and defeat it, was proof that the command should pass into other hands. The President, though shaken, resisted the importunities then made to supplant the General. The battle of Antietam restored his confidence, though painfully disappointed in the failure to complete the defeat of the enemy by sending forward his reserve, when BURNSIDE repeatedly urged it after carrying the bridge over the Antietam, seeing the enemy in flight, and requiring only the aid of reserve veterans to crush the enemy's rear guard, pressed forward to cover his retreat. The delay, then, it was contended, gave the enemy the night, and the succeeding day and night, to cross the Potomac. This fatal delay, and the refusal of MCCLELLAN to press a pursuit on LEE's demoralized army immediately after, when the fords of the Potomac gave him opportunity to do so, or to head him from his base nearer Richmond, by taking the shorter line and cutting him off by interposing in front, were again made the grounds of a demand for his removal. The President adhered to him—went to him in his headquarters at Antietam—urged him to move to anticipate LEE and confront him, if not in the valley between the mountains, to interpose between him and the Rappahannock below them. This was the peremptory requirement of the President, apparent on the face of the well-reasoned letter he addressed to his General. He failed to meet the demands made on him by the man who took *all the responsibility*, who tried at first persuasion and at last exaction, and felt that there was nothing left but to carry out his resolution, which a sense of duty had compelled him to adopt. Here are the simple facts, and they explain the President's motives."

Drafted and Enlisted Men.

Col. WILCOX, P. M., State of Ohio, has received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Men drafted are in service by being drawn, and any enlistment afterward is void. Drafted men who enlist before, or after notice, are held under the draft, and will be credited to the localities from which they are drafted. Any United States bounty paid them as recruits will be charged against them on their rolls; and it is your duty, as Superintendent of Voluntary Recruiting service, to see that their record shows them in service as drafted men. On your application and recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the army, they may be assigned to the organization in which they enlisted. See that mustering officers and Boards of Enrollment understand this.
J. B. FRY.
(Signed)

R. MARKLEY BOYER is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, now represented by STILES, (Dem.) The district voted last year as follows:

For Woodward	13,015
For Curtin	9,934
Democratic majority	3,081

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1864.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Chattanooga, that the enemy are reported in force at Dalton; but that Gen. SHERMAN is pressing close on Gen. HOOD, and will soon make that scene of operations entirely too hot for him. Chattanooga itself is strongly fortified.

No confirmation has been received by the authorities at Washington, of the rebel "official" dispatches of the 8th instant, from Augusta, Ga., which says that HOOD has captured Rome, Ga., together with three thousand negroes, and a number of white officers. The story is probably a rebel canard.

A report comes to us from Missouri that the rear guard of Gen. PRICE'S army left Booneville on the 13th, marching toward Lexington. Our cavalry, under Gen. SEABORN, is reported to have suffered a repulse at Pisgah on Wednesday.

The *Fulton* brings intelligence of the sinking of a blockade-runner last Wednesday night, while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor. Another was compelled to turn back and seek refuge inside of the obstructions.

Nothing has been heard from the cavalry force sent in pursuit of MOSEBY by Gen. STEVENSON.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge HOLT has published in the Washington *Chronicle* a report, eight columns in length, in relation to the secret associations and conspiracy against the Government in the Western and Northwestern States. The actual number of persons in these secret lodges he supposes is 500,000, which is the number VALLANDIGHAM stated it to be. It is an armed force, the arms being purchased in Eastern markets, and consisting of revolvers and carbines. One of the principles of the Order is that Federal authority cannot coerce a sovereign State, the Federal power being without sovereignty itself. Another is that when the Government is administered contrary to the strict letter of the Constitution it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist the authorities and compel them by force of arms to act constitutionally. The specific purpose of the Order at present is to encourage desertion, to resist the draft, to circulate disloyal documents, to give intelligence to the enemy, aid him by recruiting for his army, and furnishing him with arms and ammunition, and aiding in destroying Government and private property, and the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy in alliance with the South. Judge HOLT professes to have abundant and reliable testimony establishing these facts.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the Mayor's Message calling the attention of the Common Council to the recent advance in railroad fare. About twenty persons attended the session of the committee. Alderman OTTIWELL, who presided, said the increase was regarded by the committee as an outrage upon the public, and therefore they did not wish to hear complaints, but suggestions as to how a remedy might be speedily applied. Mr. JOHN P. WORSTELL and Alderman HARDY discussed the subject. The former is an agent of several steam railroads, which, he said, paid the internal revenue tax without imposing it upon their passengers. Alderman HARDY said the whole question rested upon the Internal Revenue Act, and advised that the committee should obtain the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The committee decided to ask the opinion of this official, and adjourned till it shall be received. Complaints in regard to the increased fare continue to be made to the Mayor, who transmits them to the committee. It is said that the railroad companies base their action upon the General Railroad Act of this State, (which was designed for steam railroads,) authorizing an extra charge of five cents on each fare not paid before entering a car. On the other hand, (in the case of the Third-avenue Railroad, at least,) the Common Council can counteract the avarice of the railroad companies by reducing the rate of fare.

The Natchez *Courier*, of the 4th inst., says: "The expedition in command of Col. MCCABE, which left Vidalia on the 26th, has returned without important casualties, and reports very material success. The force consisted of 1,200 infantry, and 150 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and arduous. Crossing the Tensas at Melbert's Ford, on a hastily constructed bridge, they reached Sicily Island the ensuing day, without encountering any enemy, Gen HARRISON wisely giving them plenty of sea-room. They captured very considerable quantities of cotton and woolen cloth, guns, ammunition, sewing-machines and supplies, most of which were destroyed. Although the march was made rapidly, they appear to have made clean work of it. They brought in the Confederate Col. WILKES and four Captains, and some eight or ten guerrillas, over 400 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 horses and 37 recruits. Returning, they forded the Tensas, armpit-deep, and arriving at Water Proof took boats, providentially sent by Gen BRAYMAN, and leaving the cavalry to bring in the captures, returned to Vidalia.

Gov. MORTON stated at Indianapolis on Wednesday that an agent of the Sanitary Commission, just arrived from Atlanta, reported Gov. BROWN negotiating terms with Gen. SHERMAN for the return of Georgia to the Union. That the relations between Gov. BROWN and JEFF. DAVIS are not amiable, may be inferred from the reference of the latter to the former in his speech at Macon: "It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel."

The Memphis *Argus* relates that there is now on trial at Morganzia, La., by court-martial, a young officer, attached as Adjutant to a New-York regiment, charged with attempting to betray his men into ambuscade. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter residing not far from the coast, and that, desiring to make her his wife, he proposed, and was accepted on condition that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed. He accepted the proposition, and had got his men en route for the place of betrayal, when his design was discovered and he was placed under arrest.

The various City railroad companies have adopted a resolution that on and after the 20th inst., they will sell at their various offices tickets at the old rates of fare, with the addition of the Government Internal Revenue Tax of 2½ per cent—all passengers who fail to supply themselves with tickets in advance will be required, as now, to pay the addition of one cent to the old rates of fare.

The Lexington *Unionist*, of Thursday, says: "We are requested by Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE to say that he has been thrown by a horse, and so injured as to incapacitate him from meeting his engagements to the people for several weeks to come. We understand that the injuries sustained by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE are not so serious as to endanger life, but are such as to prevent his leaving his house for a week or two."

Under date of Indianapolis, Oct. 12, Gov. MORTON telegraphs: "The Union State ticket is elected by not less than 10,000, and probably by 20,000 majority. We gain the Eleventh Congressional District, and very probably the Third, Fourth and Tenth Districts. There are large gains throughout the State on the vote of 1860. Hopes are entertained that we will have both branches of the Legislature."

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon part of the rock overhanging Champlain-street, Quebec, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates perished. The houses of Messrs. HAYDEN and BATTLE were completely destroyed, and one occupied by JAMES LESUR was rent from cellar to attic.

Influenced by the advance in Gold on Saturday, produce and merchandise were generally quoted much dearer, but transactions were restricted. The markets closed tamely. Freights were dull, with 434 vessels of all classes in port.

We are indebted to Purser MCMANUS, of the *Fulton*, for files of Port Royal papers.

Negotiations with the Rebels—The Necessary Preliminary—Vice-President Stephens' Letter.

We give to-day the text of a letter from the rebel Vice-President STEPHENS, the existence of which was mentioned in a dispatch published yesterday. Mr. STEPHENS is ardently desirous of peace, but he does not see that it is in his power, or in the power of any number of persons in his position, to "inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about this result." He gives his views, however, at length, as to what must be its basis and key-note, and that is, the recognition of the "sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." He regards the action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, as presenting a ray of light, and considers a convention of the States, or, in other words, "a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers," as one step in the right direction. The real object of the letter appears toward its close, where he says: "*The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North*, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths."

It seems from this that the total disintegration of the Union, as formed by the Constitution of 1787, is the essential preliminary and condition of negotiation; for he says the respective States must interchange their views as "*Sovereign Powers*"—Powers possessed of "*ultimate and absolute sovereignty*." What would be the upshot of a convention of States on this principle it is not hard to tell; and, instead of its adjusting "all questions of boundaries, Confederacies, and Unions or no Unions, naturally and easily," there can be no doubt that it would ultimate in general anarchy and universal and endless war. There is no "ray of light" whatever in the programme of Mr. STEPHENS.

The most noteworthy statement upon this matter of negotiation that we have yet had from any quarter is that recently made by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and which we published a few days since, in reply to Gen. SHERMAN'S invitation to a "conference on the state of the country." It deserves more attention than the mass of Confederate manifestoes, as it emanates from a man who is less subservient to the authorities at Richmond than most of his colleagues. The sum and substance of it is, that he will not meet Gen. SHERMAN inasmuch as neither of them, even if they were to come to an agreement, has any power to negotiate a treaty of peace; that Georgia cannot honorably abandon her sister States, though she has undoubtedly the right to negotiate a separate peace for herself, if she thinks fit; that the South cannot be subdued by force of arms, but that if the war goes on much longer it may degenerate into a guerrilla strife. And he adds at the close:

"If those on both sides who have the constitutional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States North and South, in their sovereign capacity, may then be justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way."

In other words, that there is a point beyond which, in Governor BROWN'S opinion, the States, either of the North or South, ought not to go on supporting the Central Government in the prosecution of the war; that after a certain amount of resistance the continuance of the struggle by the rebel Government as well as by that of the United States, would become an unwarrantable "effusion of blood to gratify the caprice" of individuals, and that when that point was reached, the individual States would be justified in "taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way."

Now, this is in reality a concession of all that the United States Government has ever contended for. War was resorted to, to settle the matters in dispute between North and South, because the arbitrament of peaceful discussion had been solemnly repudiated by the Secessionists; and it has been carried on by us for the last four years in the firm conviction that, after the South had fairly tried it, it would return to the conclusion that the pen and tongue and ballot-box are, after all, the best modes of ending controversy. We never hoped that war, *per se*, would decide this dispute. This would mean that the task we set for ourselves was the conquest of the South pure and simple; but nothing of the kind has ever been seriously contemplated by any sensible man at the North. What we have proposed to ourselves, and what we still propose to ourselves, is to break down the wall of partition which has been set up in the shape of the Confederate military organization, between the National Government and the Southern people, and to bring the former face to face with the individual States, and to open with them negotiations, in which the pride and lust of power of the great military chiefs would have no influence. We propose to fight on until this is done, until there is not a Confederate battalion in existence, until JEFFERSON DAVIS becomes a mere man of straw, and until it is made apparent to every man, woman and child at the South, that any further effusion of blood "would serve no better purpose than to gratify the caprice" of the Confederate authorities.

Whenever we have reached this point the separate States will, of course, be ready to negotiate with us, and the Confederate army being no longer in existence, they will be able to negotiate freely and independently.

"Oh, but," says Gov. BROWN, "the States of the South will only negotiate with the separate States of the North. The break-up of the Confederations must be reciprocal." We think not. The separate States of the South will only negotiate with us for themselves, we may be sure, when the Confederate army has been swept out of existence, and they have lost all confidence in the Confederate Government. We hope for no peace until this is done. And we admit that whenever a similar crisis arises at the North, a similar result will follow. If our armies are destroyed, our treasury made bankrupt, our Executive reduced to impotence, and the confidence of the country in it destroyed, or its support withheld from it, the Union will of course be resolved into its primitive elements, and it will be, of course, for the State or any other Government organizations that remain and possess the public confidence, to make such terms as they see fit with the public enemy, each for itself. But until this happens, we take it the people of the North will only negotiate with the South through the accustomed channels. The Government at Washington will continue to be their only mouthpiece and representative, and the only body or organization possessing any authority to negotiate on their behalf, either with rebels or foreign enemies. In short, the destruction of the central Governments is the object of the combatants on each side in this war. Whichever does this first will be the victor. We do not believe that of the South will ever be overthrown except by force of arms. We warn Gov. BROWN that he need not look for the destruction of ours by any other means. The survivor of the two will be master of the situation. Gov. BROWN talks as if it were probable that they would both fall together; but we doubt whether, in his secret heart, he can, after a candid view of the military situation, hold any such opinion.

If either Gov. BROWN or Vice-President STEPHENS are willing to have peace and negotiation on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, we should be greatly pleased to hear from them to that effect.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War—North and South.

Under the responsible names of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, Hon. J. CLARK HARE, and others of equal professional and social standing, a narrative of the condition of our prisoners, North and South, has been published. It needed such names to make the story credible. The horrors it reveals have no parallel, even in fiction. Upon any less responsible testimony, we should be disposed to reject the whole as the invention of a diseased imagination. Even as it is, we cannot venture to do more than draw attention to the general outlines of the ghastly picture.

On the 19th of May last, the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission requested Dr. MOTT and five other gentlemen of the same social standing to act in the character of Commissioners for ascertaining the actual facts as to the condition of prisoners held in military durance both South and North. We need not say that the investigation was at once formal, searching and unprejudiced. The members of the Commission included men of opposite political opinions. But apart from this, their personal character placed them so far beyond suspicion, that among men of intelligence, whether in Europe or America, their word would not be called in question. After four months of patient investigation, then, during which they took a vast mass of evidence under oath from Northern and Southern prisoners of war, these Commissioners come to the solemn conclusion, that during their captivity in the military prisons of the South, the great mass of our loyal soldiers "*were hungry day and night*, and suffered the pangs of famine with its dreams and delusions;" that they became weak and emaciated to a degree too horrible for description; that they were poisoned by foul air and overcrowding; that they were exposed to the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, without covering; and that "*thousands of them became hideously diseased, and most of them miserably perished.*"

The Commissioners examined with singular care and in a spirit of the utmost charity, into the question whether the necessities of the military government at Richmond compelled the horrible usages which caused these sufferings. On this point the evidence is ample and decisive. "Why," it is asked with great pertinence—even admitting a deficient commissariat, "were our soldiers robbed of their private property—the money and the few trinkets a man usually carries with him? Or if this was the uncontrollable habit of a wild soldiery, *why was it the regular proceeding of the Libby authorities on the entrance of an officer?*"

With equal pertinence the Commissioners point to the fact, which becomes thoroughly patent in the evidence before them, that the bulk of the supplies of food and clothing sent to the prisoners from the North was stolen. The capriciousness of the modes of torture inflicted on our men, as shown by an accumulation of testimony in the appendix to the Narrative, may be shown in a single quotation, which is almost too horrible to be reproduced: "*Sometimes* we were allowed to go to the privy; *and sometimes we were not.* We have been kept from it as much as three days, until ——." Truly, says Dr. MOTT and his brother Commissioners, reviewing the sworn record of these atrocities, "until an excuse or an explanation comes, the Government by which such things are authorized, and the people by whose public sentiment such things are encouraged, will stand arraigned for immeasurable inhumanity and criminality before the civilized world."

The contrast to these horrors of the Southern military prisons is supplied in the second part of the Commissioners' report, wherein they supply an abridgement of the evidence of Southern prisoners now in durance at the North. One witness alone may be allowed to tell the story. At Point Lookout, where as many as 9,000 Southern soldiers were together at one time, Miss DIX testifies that "they were supplied with vegetables, with the best wheat bread, and fresh and salt meat three times daily, *in abundant measure*—the full Government ration." Out of the 9,000 but 400 reported to the Surgeon; and of these, only one hundred were confined to their beds; thirty were very sick, and but fifteen or twenty were considered hopeless cases.

The narrative, taken altogether, may be considered as an epitome of the opposing social systems which have, from the beginning, prevailed North and South; and there appears to be sound philosophy in the conclusions of the Commissioners, that "the social theory may yet be fully established, *which attributes the alienation of the Southern people to a simple difference of feeling on a question of humanity.*"

The Muller Case and the Rebellion.

Would any one have believed that there could have been wrenched by any process whatever out of the proceedings in the MULLER case here before Commissioner NEWTON, an argument in favor of the Southern rebellion? and yet the thing has been done, and furnishes another and a remarkable instance of the power of the human mind to find argument in favor of a conclusion which it desires to arrive at, in premises which have not the slightest real connection with it.

The London *Law Times* devotes two articles to the speech of Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER in behalf of MULLER on that occasion, which, it says, "exceeded in rant, rhodomontade, fustian and bad taste, the most exaggerated caricature of American oratory ever invented by novelist or dramatist," in proof of which statement it proceeds to give extracts from the plea—and then it draws this conclusion:

"The evil sign is, that even the Bar, whose independence of influences alike from above and from below is the pride of this country, should find itself in America under compulsion, not merely to address itself to the dominant democracy, even on the gravest judicial questions, but to do so in a strain of bombastic flattery, that tells us more plainly than description, to what a despotism the intellect of the country is subjected. The secession of the South, whatever the pretences and professions, is in fact against this degrading despotism of a majority,—this sway of the half-educated many—and there are few cultivated minds who would not rather die, as the Southern gentlemen are willing to do than live under the intolerable yoke of a vulgar tyranny, that if it does not chain the limbs imposes fetters on the mind."

We find no fault at present with this statement, that the rebellion is a revolt against the principle that the majority must rule; but the connection which is made between the "fustian" of that speech and the "despotism" of the majority here, is certainly as ridiculous as any part of the speech itself. The idea that Mr. SHAFFER was under any "compulsion" to use this "bombastic flattery," that the use of it could by any possibility be of any advantage to the speaker, either in its effect upon the case then before him or in any other way, is preposterous. It was simply the case of a man of a somewhat keen but erratic mind, who found that there was nothing whatever to be said of argument, or law or reason, and who thereupon "addressed the galleries," merely because he chose to do that rather than remain silent. If it be for such cause that "Southern gentlemen" are "willing to die," then we must conclude, that though their provocation is great, their mode of getting rid of the "intolerable yoke" is very wild and very costly.

The *Saturday Review* is more sensible in its treatment of the matter than the *Law Times*. It regards it as an exhibition of the "comic element, which scarcely ever fails to show itself in America, even on the most grave and solemn occasions;" and says that the speaker "followed that great rule of forensic oratory which bids him, when there is clearly no defence whatever, to stand up and abuse the plaintiff's attorney"—England being in this instance the plaintiff's attorney. The *Review* is highly entertained with the "particular kind of war now being waged between England and the Federal States, which Mr. SHAFFER describes with great technical nicety of expression as a 'mixed and unselemn war,'" and does not dispute the assertion that England actually rushed into such a state of war when she "committed suicide upon her own justice."

The dealings of our Court in the Muller case have attracted great attention in England. Some of the journals praise us for letting MULLER be taken for trial, as though they believed we would hold on to him out of hatred for England, and as though they thought us a nation of savages, whom it was proper and discreet to flatter whenever we gave the least evidence that we had any regard for law, justice, or international obligation. But the absurdest thing we have seen is the effort of the *Law Times* to make out of the prisoner's counsel's speech an argument in favor of the Southern rebellion.

PENDLETON AND HIS KEEPERS.—Great efforts have been made to induce PENDLETON to write his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and give his views of affairs, in accordance with custom. Great efforts have also been made to induce him *not* to do this. The upshot of the whole is, that nobody can ascertain his sentiments—though the fact is that everybody knows what they are. It is desirable, however, that he should embrace the opportunity to make an explicit statement of his attitude at this time in view of his possible attainment of the great position to which he aspires. A new reason for his doing this is found in the Ohio election, and in the popular verdict pronounced in his own State upon his yoke-fellows, Messrs. ALEX. LONG, COX and PUGH.

Not being able to elicit from him a letter of acceptance—not being able to induce him to follow the example of MCCLELLAN, and furnish his annotations upon the Chicago platform—we have been in hope, the last few days, of obtaining from him a public, verbal statement of his "situation." It was announced, during last week, by great posters, issued by the Democrats of Orange County, that if we would "rally to Goshen" on Thursday, we should be regaled by a public speech from GEO. H. PENDLETON (in large letters) and by speeches from Gov. SEYMOUR, Gov. PARKER, and others. To Goshen accordingly, our stenographic reporter was dispatched, to take down, verbatim, for the benefit of our readers and the rest of mankind, the words of the aspirant to the Vice-Presidency. The meeting was there, and SEYMOUR and others were there; but no PENDLETON. Will PENDLETON'S keepers and trainers neither allow him to speak nor to write?

McClellan's Modesty.

MCCLELLAN'S crowning grace, they say, is an excellent touch of modesty. Quite likely it is so. But, like the ladies with their modesty-piece told of in the Spectator, he don't manage it well. Less of it in his political life, and more in his military, would be better. It is not meet that he should be all humbleness before the politicians, and all assumption before the soldiers—that he should treat himself as nobody before the one and everybody before the other.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S addresses to his soldiers are brim-full of egotism. Nothing like it. He talks like JULIUS CÆSAR to a cohort of Visigoths. To his first army in Western Virginia he says, in his address of July 19, 1861:

"I am more than satisfied with you. * * * You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that, by your valor and endurance, you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers, I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me."

So in his address to the Army of the Potomac, March 14, 1862, he says:

"The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to serve the country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the same presage of victory; I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you, where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children; and you know that your General loves you from the depth of his heart."

This address runs on in just this style to the end. Within its brief compass of fifty lines, it repeats the first person singular more times than it can be found in all the addresses of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT combined. It is a pity we cannot have a little of the same self-assertion in his political relations—of course not to the extent of his arrogance in camp, but yet enough of it to serve him from being made a tool of the party leaders who are using him for their own purposes.

THE PEACE FACTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *World* says: "It is noticed here, as being of peculiar significance, that strongly-pronounced peace men like ALEXANDER LONG, and violent radicals like ASHLEY, have been left in the lurch by the popular vote. It is believed here that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance has hit the happy mean," &c. Now if it be true, as we think it is, that there is a peculiar significance in men like ALEXANDER LONG being "left in the lurch," this is certainly very cold comfort for LONG and VALLANDIGHAM'S "valued friend," GEORGE H. PENDLETON, whose turn is to come next. If the people can't tolerate LONG, what is to become of PENDLETON? On what ground is it, we may safely ask, that the opinions of the two do not coincide? To be sure, PENDLETON expressed, at the convention, his regard for the Union, and his desire that it might be restored. But LONG and VALLANDIGHAM "love the Union," and desire its restoration just as much as he. LONG has never said he didn't think the Union a good thing, or didn't wish it would be preserved. What LONG has said is, that he, for his part, does not think it worth fighting for, or that it is of any use to fight for it; and as it is this that has caused him "to be left in the lurch," we strongly advise him to be of good cheer, for in three or four weeks more he will find himself in respectable company. He will have at least one man in the same predicament with himself, whom we shall not indicate more particularly than to say that his name begins with P. The latter has just one chance of saving himself, though we confess we think it a poor one, and that is, to write a letter, and hit the happy mean, as MCCLELLAN has done. The public are dying to hear from him. We venture to say, that if he were to live a thousand years, he will never again have the same chance of having his opinions listened to as he will if he lets them out any time during the next four weeks, in "a line" to the committee that informed him of his nomination to the Vice-Presidency.

Movements of Secretary Stanton—The War Estimates for the Ensuing Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 15.

The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, the Commissary-General and the Surgeon-General, to confer with Gen. GRANT upon the war-estimates for the ensuing year.

It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the Cotton States a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

The Remains of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The remains of Chief-Justice TANEY were accompanied to the railroad train, to-day, by President LINCOLN and several members of the Cabinet. The body will be conveyed to Frederick, Md., for interment.

Fearful Gale at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 15.

We had a fearful gale here all day yesterday, and trees were blown down in every direction and the telegraph wires broken.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE QUOTA OF KENTUCKY—ORDER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Maj. Wm. H. Sidell, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General for Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

MAJOR: The Provost-Marshal General directs me to instruct you to allow credits to the Second District, Kentucky, for all colored recruits, residents of that district, who have been mustered in the States of Tennessee, so far as you are able to ascertain the number. Recruits who have enlisted in Ohio, Indiana and other loyal States, have been credited to those States, and will not be credited to Kentucky. Any claim which the State of Kentucky may present on this account will be a subject for adjustment between the State authorities of Kentucky and the authorities of those States in the settlement of credits hereafter. But, at the same time, you will instruct the Board of Enrollment, in addition to the instructions of Circular No. 24, 1864, to correct the enrollment list, by striking therefrom the names of all who have entered the service since July 18, 1864, and who have been credited to that district; and also the names of such persons as have been conscripted by the rebel armies or guerrilla parties, and carried beyond the lines of the Union forces. Having corrected the enrollment lists, you will modify the quotas to the same extent. These corrections will be made as speedily as possible, and will not be allowed to delay the operations of the draft; but in the event that more drafted men are held to service in any sub-district of the district than its proper quota is shown to be by the corrected enrollment, then all its excess of the proper quota before they are sent to general rendezvous, will be discharged, notwithstanding what the names drawn.

It is provided that those sub-districts of Kentucky not affect the men drawn in the primary drawing in any of the sub-districts, perhaps in none, and for that reason there will be no necessity for any delay in the draft. As the corrections will be applied by you in considering the deficiency for which a supplemental draft will be made. It has been stated that the Provost-Marshal of the Second District, and perhaps other Provost-Marshals of your State, are in the habit of representing to colored men presented as substitutes, that their position in the service and claims to freedom would be improved by volunteering, instead of entering the service as substitutes. You will see that this is not permitted, as the law permits substitution as well as volunteering. The channel through which the soldier enters the army is to be determined by the parties interested, without interference by the Provost-Marshal. I am, Major, very respectfully your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-Gen.

DISMISSALS.

The following is a list of dismissals for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864:

Col. Wm. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, to date Oct. 4, 1864, for violation of Army Regulations and General Orders from the War Department in regard to publications over his own signature in relation to the operations of the armies of the United States in the Department of the Gulf.

Capt. A. L. Washburn, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 5, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date Sept. 5, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence Without Leave.

Captain Francis E. Hale, First Michigan Light Artillery.

Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Alson J. Gilbert, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirts, Third Michigan Cavalry, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Spencer Carr, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to date October 5, 1864, for being in the City of Washington without authority, and found in a house of ill-fame in citizen's dress.

Lieutenant W. S. Eaton, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, to date October 1, 1864, for wilful disobedience of orders.

Lieut. Joseph M. Shultz, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 1, 1864, for cowardice while his command was in face of the enemy.

The following officers of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 1, 1864, for leaving their companies while their commands were in front of the enemy, and neglect of duty in not controlling and giving proper orders to their men:

Second Lieut. Henry P. Field.
Second Lieut. Henry S. Larned.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Capt. Will C. Moreau, Third Indiana Cavalry, to date April 4, 1864, "for having tendered his resignation while under charges for obtaining money under false pretences, and other conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and having twice absconded from the department to avoid a trial upon these charges."

First Lieut. Albert Snyder, Second United States Colored Cavalry, to date Sept. 19, 1864, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy for insufficient reasons.

The following officers, to date August 7, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy:

Capt. Matthew Brown, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Augustus Van Ness, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery.

The following officers, to date July 29, 1864, for deserting their commands and circulating exaggerated reports of the forces of the army.

Capt. —— Hollwell, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieut. W. A. Williams, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. H. Evart, First New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. —— Jones, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Second Lieut. J. C. Means, First Virginia Artillery, to date July 29, 1864, for needlessly abandoning four guns of his battery.

Second Lieut. A. M. Kilpatrick, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Aug. 14, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued, in the following cases have been revoked:

Capt. J. C. Dourshower, Second Minnesota Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieut. Charles W. Chapman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Paine, Thirteenth New-York Cavalry.

First Lieut. Theodore Bradley, Second United States Artillery, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 6, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Capt. John Noyes, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the time at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Curtiss, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State, with a view to his trial by court-martial.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence in the case of First Lieut. C. A. Talbot, First Maryland Light Artillery, "to be cashiered," has been remitted, and he has been restored to his commission.

CASHIERED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Lieut. Patrick S. Early, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who resisted arrest while intoxicated, on the night of the 4th of June, 1864, at Grover's Theatre, and shot Lieut. Wm. H. Tyrrell, the commanding officer of the night patrol, the ball taking effect in the neck, has been cashiered with the loss of all pay and allowances, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In the affray with the officer of patrol, Early, it will be remembered, received several severe wounds, which confined him to a hospital for some time, but a day or two ago he was sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded the new loan, accepting all bids above thirty one hundredths premium, and about sixty per centum of the amount bid at that figure to make up the forty millions.

ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand sacred concert will be given in St. John the Evangelist Church, this evening, for the purpose of opening the new organ recently built for St. Patrick's Cathedral, and said to be the finest instrument in the country. Many eminent organists will be present. The church is situated on Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A cotton mill in Clayville, owned by W. B. MATHEWSON, and run by LINDSAY JORDAN, was burnt last night. It was insured in this city for $17,500.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty.

Its Adoption the Only Way to Peace.

His Opinion of the Chicago Convention.

Its Platform of Principles "A Ray of Light."

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following letter, purporting to be from the rebel Vice-President, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, appears in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as a special dispatch from Washington. The source whence it is derived is not stated:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

The movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at the last session upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprung from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776, our ancestors, and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen coequal and cosovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present coequal and cosovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North, to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night, the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, "Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal coeternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under-estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With those principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States. Yours respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Harmless Earthquake—News from China—Capture of Nankin by the Imperialists—From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt in the lower part of the State last night, and another this morning, frightening the people out of their houses, but doing no damage.

Advices from China to August 20 confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

Japanese advices of Sept. 3 say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince LECHESIN, who still closes the inland sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consisted of nine British, four Dutch, three French and one American vessels. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to chastise an independent Prince.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* brought from Oregon, Idaho and the British Columbia mines today about half a million of dollars in gold. The Northern mines are steadily increasing in their yield.

The Convention to Form a Union Between The British Provinces.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Nothing authentic can be learned concerning the action of the convention yesterday to form a Union of the British Provinces.

The Executive Council entertained the delegates with a splendid ball and dinner last night.

To-night the Board of Trade will give a dinner to the delegates.

Prominent English newspapers are represented, and much interest is felt in the progress of negotiations.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 15.

This road is now running regular passenger trains west and east bound. Time from Baltimore 7.45 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., as per regular schedule. No freight trains were interfered with during the late guerrilla raid, and with the present disposition of military forces no apprehension need be feared of any future disturbance on the line. The Government appreciates its importance for coal and general transportation for their interest, besides the advantages accruing to the commercial community east and west.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Oct. 15.

Forty guerrillas, on Thursday night, burned the jail in Irvin, Estelle County, and released four prisoners.

The same evening guerrillas plundered the stores in Brandenbury.

Last night fifteen guerrillas fired upon the Bardstown train, twelve miles from the Junction. The guard returned the fire, and wounded EUGENE BLAND, the guerrilla leader.

A Shooting Case—Jealousy.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

GEORGE T. FREEMANTLE, a young man of 27 years, shot his wife and then himself, last night, at their boarding-house in Bedford-court. Jealousy was the cause. Both are alive this morning, but are expected to die.

Letter from Senator Browning, of Illinois.

WHY HE CANNOT VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Hon. M. D. Henderson, Monmouth, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Yours addressed to me at Quincy has been duly received.

You ask me whether I intend to support Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency at the approaching election?

As I am only a private citizen, neither holding, seeking or desiring office, the line of conduct which I may deem it my duty to pursue in the coming contest can be of but little importance to any one except myself; yet I do not hesitate to reply to your inquiry, made, as it is, by a personal and political friend of many years' standing.

The most ardent political desire I have is to see the wicked and causeless rebellion, which has divided and distracted the country, desolated some of its fairest portions, and filled the entire land with mourning, suppressed—our once happy Union restored, and the authority of the Constitution and laws reëstablished over all our territory, and all our people. Without a restoration of the Union, we can have no permanent peace, no permanent Government, no permanent prosperity.

If the rebellion becomes a revolution, and the Confederate States an independent sovereignty, constitutional Government on this continent will be demoralized, and disintegration will proceed till our once noble and happy republic disappears, and is succeeded by a family of little, contemptible, and ever warring despotisms.

These consequences, in my judgment, can be prevented only by a restoration of the Union, and the Union can be restored only by subduing the military power of the Confederacy, and then addressing ourselves to the *people*, separating them from their leaders, and inducing them to return to their allegiance, submit to the authority and receive the protection of the Government under the benign rule of which they were so long happy and prosperous. We should have nothing to do with the so-called Confederate Government; give it no recognition; enter into no negotiations; conclude no armistices with it; but, as I have said, crush its armies, and then address ourselves to the *people* and bring them back to the obedience of citizens. An armistice would be but the *prelude to compromise upon a basis of separation*; and, as this would be our disgrace and ruin, I cannot give my support to any man, or any set of men, who, in the event of coming into power, would favor such a policy.

I do not doubt Gen. MCCLELLAN'S patriotism, nor the sincerity of his wish to preserve the integrity of the Union and Constitution. For him, personally, I have very great respect, and entire confidence in his fidelity to the country; but, if elected, he would necessarily have to square the policy of his Administration to the platform of the party which brought him into power, to the views and opinions of the men who nominated and elected him, and the Chicago platform, which, in my opinion, looks only to separation and the recognition of the Confederate Government. To this I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed. I am, very truly, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.—Mrs. H. W. STINSON, of Old Town, Me., passed through this City on Friday, having in charge the body of her son, who was killed in one of the recent battles in the Shenandoah Valley. This son, who was the only survivor of a family of four boys, enlisted soon after the war broke out, and his mother, who was a widow, followed him to the front, to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers. She has been in the field for three years, and during that time has spent about $2,500 of her own means in alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers. She says that as soon as she has buried her son she shall return to the army, where she feels that she can find sufficient occupation to take her mind off of her recent bereavement. While in this City, Mrs. STINSON was the guest of Mrs. TUTHILL, of the New-England Soldiers Relief Association, who has also labored faithfully for the soldiers for months past.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Unionists of the Fourth District of Wisconsin have nominated Hon. A. SCOTT SLOAN for election to Congress, in opposition to Hon. CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE, (Dem.,) the present Representative. Mr. ELDRIDGE was elected in 1862 by 5,530 majority. Last year the District voted thus:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Dodge	3,677	4,166
Fond-du-lac	3,579	2,667
Ozaukee	279	1,724
Sheboygan	2,076	1,824
Washington	659	2,453
Total	10,270	12,834

Democratic majority, 2,564.

The Army vote will perhaps give the election to Judge SLOAN.

—The Congressional canvass in the First District of Wisconsin is exciting great interest everywhere. The rival candidates are, Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE (Union) and JOHN W. CAREY, (Copperhead) Two years ago the district voted Democratic by 3,521 majority. The vote last year was as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Kenosha	1,328	632
Milwaukee	3,170	5,815
Racine	2,256	1,405
Walworth	3,511	981
Waukesha	2,386	2,293
Total	12,651	11,126

Union majority 1,525.

The large Union vote that the Wisconsin soldiers will doubtless give next November ought to make Gen. PAINE's majority at least 3,000.

—Hon. THEO. M. POMEROY, (Union,) has been renominated for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District of this State. He was elected in 1862 by a vote of 13,834, against 11,196 for the Democratic nominee. The District voted in 1853 as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Cayuga	6,951	4,033
Seneca	2,443	2,887
Wayne	5,527	3,925
Total	14,921	10,845

Union majority 4,076.

Mr. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824; graduated at Hamilton College, and now resides at Auburn. He will doubtless be reëlected by nearly 5,000 majority, exclusive of the soldiers vote.

—The Union Assembly nominations in Oswego County are as follows: First District—ELIAS ROOT, of Oswego; Second District—RICHARD K. SANFORD, of Volney; Third District—AVERY W. SEVERANCE, of New-Haven. In 1863 these districts gave the following Union majorities respectively:

Dist.	Majority.
1	330
2	359
3	1,286
Total majority	1,975

Messrs. ROOT, SANFORD and SEVERANCE were not members of the last Assembly.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following votes of Indiana soldiers:

Regts., &c.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
9th Ind. Cav	1,057	1
18th Indiana	77	2
30th Indiana	302	22
Soldiers' Home	918	19
Co. E, 135th Ind	195	0
	2,549	44

Lincoln's majority, 2,505.

—The following Union nominations have been made in Wayne County: For Sheriff, Bartlett R. Rogers, of Lyons; for District-Attorney, George N. Williams, Jr., of Palmyra; for Superintendent of Poor, John S. Roe, of Butler; for Justice of Sessions, Henry R. Taber, of Marion; for Coroner, Samuel Weed, of Galen; for Member of Assembly, First District, Thaddeus W. Collins, of Wolcott; for Member of Assembly, Second District, William H. Rogers, of Williamson. This ticket will be elected by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority, and it is therefore unnecessary to publish the names of the Democratic nominees.

—Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD (Union) has been nominated for reëlection to Congress from the Seventeenth District of this State. In 1862, he received a vote of 12,015 against 5,867 for the Democratic nominee—majority, 6,148. In 1863, the vote of the Distric was divided thus;

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Franklin	2,721	2,048
St. Lawrence	9,621	3,424
Total	12,342	5,472

Union majority, 6,870.

Mr. HULBURD resides at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County. He is Chairman of the House Committee on Public Expenditure.

—Judge PARKER, of Albany, is on the stump for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and JONES. It may perhaps be remembered that in 1858, while the Judge was running for Governor on the Democratic ticket, JEFFERSON DAVIS, then U. S. Senator, came to this city and spoke in his behalf. The eminent Albanian now returns the compliment by electioneering for JEFF. DAVIS' allies.

—Hon. WILLIAM E. BONHAM, of Bath, ALEXANDER OLCOTT, of Corning, and HORACE BEMIS, of Hornellsville, are the Union candidates for Members of Assembly in the First, Second and Third Districts of Steuben County, respectively. Messrs. BONHAM and OLCOTT served in the last Assembly. Steuben County gave 2,053 Union majority in 1863.

—The Eleventh Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers recently left home for Harper's Ferry. Before leaving, however, a vote was taken for President, when every man voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. West Virginia is good for 25,000 Union majority next month.

—COL. SAM. MCKEE, an assistant elector on the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket of Kentucky, was some time since an inmate of Libby Prison, Richmond, under sentence of death for many months. He is doing yeoman service in the Union cause.

—E. C. HIBBEN, Democratic candidate for clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in a recent letter to Hon. DAN. VOORHEES, says that "Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murders!"

—Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for the Twenty-seventh District of this State, has been nominated as the Union Candidate for Sheriff Alleghany County.

—JAMES K. BUTTON is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirty-first District of this State, which is now represented by Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON.

—There is some talk out West of circulating the recent military and naval reports of Gen. SHERMAN and Admiral FARRAGUT as Union campaign documents. They are not at all popular with the Peace Democrats.

—Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Representative in Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, is on the stump for the Union nominees. His last speech was made at Nashua.

—A vote for President was lately taken at the Officers' Hospital, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. LINCOLN received 187 votes to 8 for FREMONT and 7 for MCCLELLAN.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON is announced to speak on political topics at Hartford, Conn., Saturday evening, October 22.

—It is reported at the West that MCCLELLAN will not vote for PENDLETON, nor PENDLETON for MCCLELLAN. Very few loyal men will vote for either.

—The political campaign is progressing satisfactorily in Connecticut—the Union cause gaining ground every day.

—The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Eagle* refuses to support Gen. MCCLELLAN for President, but declares in favor of Ex-Senator WALL, of New-Jersey.

—The Toronto *Globe* predicts the success of the Union party at the approaching election.

—Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, has engagements to speak for the Union cause in Illinois.

—Hon. BURT VAN HORN is the Union nominee for Congress in the Niagara District.

—The Port Byron (N. Y.) *Gazette*, hitherto neutral, now supports the Union ticket.

—Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, is canvassing that State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has taken the stump for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

—Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON is advertised to speak in Illinois.

—The Union Leagues of Louisville, Ky., are in a flourishing condition.

—Nearly every political newspaper published in West Virginia supports LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Jefferson Davis.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING,
Oct. 20, A. D. 1864.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

DIED.

CARMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, MINNIE H., youngest daughter of James and Julia S. Carman, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 137 East 42d-st.

DUANE.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, after a long and severe illness, CHARLES J., son of Denis and Rosanna Duane, aged 22 years, 11 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of John Kelly, No. 277 Lexington av., on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, John Kelly, Charles, John and Alexander McIlhargy, also his fellow seminarians of the Novitiate of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada East, also the graduate class of 1860 and 1861 of St. Francis Xavier College, are invited to attend his funeral. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DAVENPORT.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 14, JOHN ALFRED DAVENPORT, Esq., formerly merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

DICKERS.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Oct. 12, of paralysis, HENRY DICKERS, Esq., native of Berkshire, Eng., aged 76 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East 57th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., New-York, for interment.

HEARN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 13, CAROLINE, wife of James A. Hearn, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At Morehead City, N. C., on Friday morning, Oct. 7, of yellow fever, FAYETTE W. HAMILTON, aged 36 years and 10 months.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, CORA DE PEYSTER, aged 4 years and 3 months, daughter of B. Y. B. and Anna Livingston.

Funeral services will be held at the house, No. 198 South 2d-st., corner of 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited.

SHAW.—On Friday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, KATE, wife of Dr. Joseph G. Shaw, and daughter of the late John Charlotte, aged 28 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M., from St. Alban's Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
The best hair-dressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair free.

PATENTS! PATENTS!
MUNN & CO., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; eighteen years experience; a pamphlet of instructions, full and complete, free. Principal office No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The opening exercises for the regular Winter session of the above institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory address by Prof. T. G. THOMAS, M. D. The profession and the public are invited to attend.
JNO. C. DALTON,
Secretary of the Faculty.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

POLITICAL.

CITIZEN'S INDEPENDENT UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
HON. WM. WALL.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON.
"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

UNION MASS MEETING AT BROADWAY and 47th st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL, Rev. W. H. BOOLE. Anderson's Glee Club will sing. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Union Commission, in behalf of the destitute refugees of the South, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. THOMPSON, DURYEA and S. H. TYNG, Jr., of this City; and from Hon. JOS. S. FOWLER, of Nashville, Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, and C. T. CHASE, Esq., Agent of the Sanitary Commission at Cairo, Ill.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST CHURCH—between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN R. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject, "*The fulness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ.*" And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "*The Justice of God,*" being the 6th discourse on the being and attributes of God. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 16th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

WELSH PREACHING.—REV. R. D. THOMAS will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 o'clock, at his church in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the subject—*The Reign of God in the present crisis.* All Welsh people friendly to the Government and the Union are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Methods to be Adopted by Sabbath School Teachers in Directing and Encouraging their Scholars, with a view to secure their decision for Christ.*

THE ORDINATION OF REV. DR. STUART DODGE as missionary to Syria will take place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, at present supplying the pulpit, will preach the sermon. Dr. ADAMS delivers the charge, and other interesting services appropriate to the occasion. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder W. ROWORTH. Subject—*Prophetic Times* (Daniel viii, 13, 14. At 3 P. M., by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Sunday Evening Services. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subject: *The Public Press in relation to Religion and the Morals of Society.*

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the second, in a course of four sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The agency by which the resurrection will be effected, "How are the dead raised up?"*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. E. GRISWOLD, presiding elder, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. C. KEELER, at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening services. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Union daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. A. FRANCKS MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M.; evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*The Weeping Saviour.* Evening—*Faith's Battle and Faith's Victory.*

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfect Manhood.*

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, ON 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the lecture THIS EVENING: *Reasons for Expecting New and Fuller Disclosures of Divine Truth.* The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-AV. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and sermon in the Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

A CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE ON EDUCATION in the Baptist Denomination will be delivered at the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. S. CUTTING, D. D., Professor of Rochester University, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween 1st and 2d avs.—On SUNDAY, 16th inst., the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Subject, Morning—*The Inspiration of the Scriptures.* Evening—*To the Young Men's Christian Association.* Seats free.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—THE second lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. C. C. GOSS, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection taken for the poor.

GOD'S HAND IN THE PRESENT WAR.—A political discourse will be delivered on the above subject by Dr. A. W. ROBINSON, in the hall corner of 23-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING. Public invited.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. K. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular SABBATH services A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer. Part I.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—A public meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. F. GILBERT and other eloquent speakers are expected to deliver addresses. Singing by the children. Sabbath school in the afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Final Issue of the Present Conflict.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Strong-place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfected Manhood.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Second Advent, Pre-Millenium or Post-Millenium.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; singing of numerous pieces by the whole school; some visiting friend will make a short address.

DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—An effort will be made to complete the organization of the Society of the Friends of Progress, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Mr. DAVIS will lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIRST INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH—41st-st., near 6th-av.—The Pastor being absent, Rev. WILLIAM A. JAMES of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach next SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY Oct. 16, Morning Services at 10½ o'clock; afternoon as 3 o'clock, both French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services, the latter for deaf mutes, and Rev. T. M. PETERS at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. H. A. NEELY, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. B. R. GIFFORD, OF IOWA, WILL preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts., on SUNDAY, Oct. 16. Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—No. 7 7th-av.—Rev. D. ELWELL, of Canada, will preach SABBATH MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on subjects relating to the speedy coming of Christ.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near Division-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 16, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. HUBBELL, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRISWOLD, presiding elder. Prayer services after evening preaching.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 16th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray-hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. OTHEMAN.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. B. FISK, Jr., of Lockport, will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.—REV. DR. PORTER is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING on the "*Relation of the Pulpit to Politics*" in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach in the morning.

PEW WANTED—IN MADISON-SQUARE PRESbyterian Church. Any person having a desirable one for sale may find a purchaser by addressing P. O., Box No. 1,441.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D. PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, PASTOR OF Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½, in the EVENING at 7½.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY during the Winter, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL preach on SABBATH EVENING, in Rev. Mr. Sparker's Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. GARRANT will preach on SUNDAY MORNING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trail will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonsfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING,
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Proprieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed, from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1864.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.		600 Erie Railway.....	97
Small.....	106	300 do.....	97¼
2,000 do.....	106½	300 do.....	97½
5,000 do.....	106¾	2800 do.....s10	97½
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.	108¾	100 do.....b30	98
2,000 do.....	108¾	300 do.....s30	97¾
11,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20's.C.	108¾	600 do.....s10	97¾
1,000 U.S. 5s.10-40s.C.	94½	100 do.....	97½
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N.		100 do.....	97½
Oct. & April.	106	100 Erie R. Pref.....	104
500 do.....Small	104	150 do.....	104½
25,000 U.S.6s.1 yr. C.....	94¾	700 Hud. Riv. R.....	123
30,000 do.....	94½	500 do.....	123¼
5,000 O. State 6s '81...	106	200 do.....b10	123½
4,000 Mo. State 6s.....	60	200 do.....s10	123
4,000 M.6s iss. to Pacific R.....	69	100 Alt. & T. H. P.b15	76½
		100 do.....b15	76½
25,000 O. & M. Cer.....	37	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	121½
21,000 do.....	36¾	800 Reading R.....	124
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	115	1000 do.....	124¼
4,000 Erie 2d M., '79..	118	2000 do.....	124½
1,000 C.& N.W. 1st M.	95	2000 do.....	124¼
15,000 P., Ft. W.&C.1M	104	1500 do.....	124½
20,000 Am. Gold.....c	219¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	126½
5,000 do.....c	218	200 do.....s15	126
13 Metropolitan Bk..	115	600 M. S. & N. I.....	71
55 Fourth Nat. Bank.	90	100 do.....	70¾
100 Canton Co.....	35	100 do.....	70½
200 do.....b30	35½	200 do.....	70¾
100 do.....	34¾	2000 Clev. & Pitts. R..	106
7 Del. & H. C. Co...	165	200 do.....s10	106
21 Penn. Coal Co.....	185	100 do.....b10	106
400 Cum. Coal Pref...	56	400 Chi. & N. W.....	44¾
200 do.....	55¾	350 do.....	45
300 do.....	55¾	200 Clev. & Tol.....	114½
500 do.....	55	200 do.....s10	114½
300 Am. Coal Co.....	85	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....	96
100 Quick. Min. Co.....	79¾	100 do.....s15	95¾
100 Mar. Mining Co.....	34	100 do.....	96½
100 do.....	34¾	200 do.....s30	96¾
200 Smith Parmelee		150 do.....b10	97
Gold Co.....	8	800 do.....	97
200 do.....	7½	200 M. & P.Du C.R.....	50
100 Atl. M. S. Co.....	190	100 do.....b30	51
50 N. Y. Cen.....	119	200 P., Ft. W. & C.....	101
200 do.....b15	119¾	200 do.....	101½
200 do.....	119½	600 do.....	102
200 do.....s15	119	300 do.....s15	102
200 Chi. & N.W. P.....	79¾	200 do.....b10	102½
200 do.....s30	79½	100 do.....	102½
200 do.....	79½	300 do.....	102¾
400 do.....	79¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$40,000 O. & M. Cer.....	36	100 Ill. Cen. R.....c	121
10,000 do.....s3	35½	50 do.....	122
300 N. Y. Cen. R.....	118¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	105¾
3000 Erie Railway.....	97¾	600 do.....	106
1000 do.....b3	97½	100 Chi. & R. I.....	96¾
200 do.....b3	97¼	200 do.....	96
2300 do.....	97	500 Chic. & N.W.R.....	44¾
400 do.....c	97¾	200 do.....	44½
300 do.....s3	97	500 do.....	44
300 do.....b3	97	200 Chi.&N.W.Pref...c	79¾
200 do.....c	96¾	600 do.....	79¾
200 do.....c	97	200 do.....	79¾
800 Hudson R. R.....s3	124¾	200 do.....	79
300 do.....	124¾	200 do.....c	79
300 do.....	124¼	100 P., F. W. & C.....	101
300 do.....c	124½	200 do.....	101¼
200 do.....s30	124	300 do.....	101½
100 do.....s3	124½	100 do.....s3	101½
100 do.....b3	124½	1050 do.....	102
700 do.....	124	400 do.....b3	102
100 do.....s3	124	100 do.....s3	101¾
300 do.....b10	124½	100 do.....	102½
1100 Reading R.....	123¾	100 Canton Co.....	34½
50 do.....	123	100 do.....s3	34
200 M. S. & N. I. R.....	70¾	100 do.....	34
100 do.....s3	70½	400 do.....	34½
200 do.....	70	50 Pac. M. S. Co.....	296
1000 do.....	69¾	100 Quick. Min.....b3	79¾
200 do.....c	69¾	100 Cum. Coal.....	55
100 do.....	69¾	100 do.....	55½
200 do.....	69½	100 do.....b3	55½
100 do.....b3	69¾	100 do.....b5	55¾
100 do.....s3	69¾	500 Mariposa M.Co.....	33¾
600 do.....b3	70		

SATURDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning with renewed firmness, and the Bull speculators raised the quotations from 215 on yesterday afternoon to 220 ₩ cent. But the additional advance was not long maintained, and the sales fell off to 219 @217@213 ₩ cent. by 2:30 o'clock. There is no export demand and but little wanted to pay Customs; so the market is exclusively supported for the present by speculation. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts to-day are $124,786, making for the whole week only $239,492.

The market for Money closes for the week quite easy to the Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent. per annum, and no apprehension appears to be felt that the payments for the New Loan on the 20th and 31st inst. will materially disturb the supply now seeking temporary employment.

The Stock Exchange is less firm than on Friday, and at 2 o'clock, after the first and only Board on Saturday, the Railways were about 1 ₩ cent. lower than the early sales of the forenoon. The regular Exchange Room refused, by a vote of 13 to 90, to resume Saturday afternoon sessions.

At 2½ o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon; Governments firm and Railways dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	106	106½	Mich. Southern..	71¾	69½
U. S. 5-20's.....	108	108¾	Illinois Cen.....	122¾	121½
N. Y. Central...	119½	118¾	Pittsburgh.....	105	105¾
Erie.....	97⅞	96¾	Fort Wayne.....	101¾	101¾
Erie Preferred..	103	103	Rock Island....	96⅜	95⅛
Hudson.....	122¾	123	Reading.....	124	123
Canton.....	35	34	Quicksilver.....	79⅜	79¾
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Cum'land Coal.,	57	55⅜
Northwest.....	45⅝	44⅛	Mariposa.....	34⅜	33⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	37⅜	36	N. West Pref....	80⅜	79

The following quotations were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants.....	112	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'.....	115	Hanover.....	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Metropolitan.....	115
National.....	100	Imp. and Traders'...	101
State of New-York..	100	Manuf.& Merchants'.	100
American Exc'nge..	117		

And the following bids made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Est....	110	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	94¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	117	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	113
Erie 2ds, '79.....	117¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	105
Erie 3ds, '83.....	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	87
Erie 5ths, '88.....	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	111¼
Mich. C. new 1sts...	125	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 2ds.	104
M. S. & N I. S. F....	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	91
Ill. Cen.....	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	83
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	101	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Chi. & Al. Income...	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	102		

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $752,593, against $1,379,385 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	238	$80,363	623	$241,686	1,087	$453,429
Mnfs. Cotton..	27	6,403	195	69,452	119	34,972
Mnfs of Silk..	51	35,315	104	75,533	155	139,824
Mnfs of Flax	82	21,583	876	164,475	294	87,333
Miscellaneous.	48	20,297	157	36,072	99	21,509
Totals.....	446	$163,981	1,955	$588,612	1,854	$737,067
		588,612				163,981
Total entered....		$752,593	Total marketed..			$901,048

Among the successful bids through Messrs. VERMILYE & Co. for the new national 5-20 years loan, awarded yesterday, were one from the Union Trust Company, of this City, for $100,000 at $101.07, and another from Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., a similar amount, and at the same rate.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,557,759 41; Customs, $79,000; Payments, $5,761,148 41; on account of Loan, $284,000; Balance, $24,873,905 63.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Sketch of Hon. S. P. Chase's Speech in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Mr. CHASE spoke here to-day an hour and a half, to a very large and most attentive, and generally approving audience of ladies and gentlemen. He said:

Long before the war, a set of men had determined that a certain interest should prevail throughout the country, or the country should be ruined. There was not the slightest danger of Federal aggression upon that interest. No respectable party or public man had any design, purpose or thought of interfering with Slavery in any State. None with whom I acted claimed the slightest right of interfering with Slavery in any State. All of us purposed to give to each State its fullest measure of rights under the Constitution, and desired to promote its interests in every way possible. There was no disposition anywhere to interfere with any rights of any State in the Union.

But we believed that the National Territories should be consecrated to Freedom; that our father's meant that the Government's National character should be non-slaveholding; that the Government itself should be on the side of general Liberty. However, we maintained this belief in no dogmatic, insubordinate or unsubmissive spirit, and without intending any direct or indirect interference with any State Rights under the Constitution.

Mr. LINCOLN, before and after his election and inauguration, was particularly careful that there should be no ground for the existence of apprehension of interference with Slavery in the Slave States.

Mr. LINCOLN was forbearing to the last degree, even after the flag of the Union, in the hands of a Kentuckian, had received the first insult from the slaveholders' rebellion. Will not Kentuckians fully avenge that insult?

When Kentucky faltered, hesitated and conferred with WICKLIFFE, NELSON, ROUSSEAU, and other Kentuckians, all then among the most loyal of the loyal, and all of whom I then held in honor and gratitude, and shall ever so hold for what they then said and did to resist and repress the rebellion. Mr. WICKLIFFE has since proved most shamefully recreant, but NELSON and ROUSSEAU will be held by true Kentuckians and the American people in perpetual, most grateful remembrance. The question of Kentucky's status was settled by WILLIAM NELSON, at Camp Dick Robinson. Let a monument rise there to testify to the world Kentucky's and the country's gratitude to him. Nor can too much be said in praise of the services of the gallant LOVELL ROUSSEAU in '61 and since. The country has honored itself by placing him in a most responsible position.

The President has necessarily and properly interfered with slavery. Many Southern men, at and before the rebellion's start, predicted that rebellion would kill Slavery. Mr. LINCOLN was anxious to save Slavery and every other institution, that none should be touched. But he found it utterly impossible to let Slavery alone, as impossible to save Slavery in civil war as to reverse the course of the Mississippi. It was found impossible not to aid and receive and arm and free the slaves. They were the guides, informers, pilots of our advancing armies. Slavery fell by its own weight. The Government did all it could to save every existing right. The Proclamation was an inevitable incident of the rebellion, and indispensable to its suppression.

I wish in my inmost soul that we had but one party for the Union and as to the mode of saving it: but we have two. The platform of one is perfectly clear and distinct for maintaining the integrity of the American Republic by extinguishing the rebebellion—the platform of the other, to say the least, is doubtful and equivocal. While I have no doubt that many of the other party are sincerely and earnestly for saving the Union, the Chicago Convention must be taken as the representative of the party as a whole. That Convention gave no pledge that its party would insist upon the maintenance of the national integrity, only resolved for "the Union under the Constitution," which South Carolina Secessionists always said they were for. The one party leaves no doubt about its determination to maintain the Union—the other leaves much doubt.

The one declares unmistakably for earnest prosecution of the war till rebellion is crushed; the other gives assurance only for earnest endeavors for immediate cessation of hostilities. It is a calumny to speak of the failure of the war on our part, when FARRAGUT, and SHERMAN, and GRANT lead us. It will be rebuked this Fall at the polls. Our progress is steady and resistless. Even now rebellion trembles in the death-grasp of our armies. And now we must go and humiliate, prostrate ourselves before the rebellion, and ask it to have pity upon us, and grant us an immediate cessation of hostilities! Are you prepared for this degradation, Kentuckians? If you are, we of Ohio are not.

Kentucky opposition leaders are compelled by Kentucky sentiment, to speak in more earnest tones for the Union, than do their confederates in almost any other part of the land. Kentucky knows and feels that all her interests are just where her honor is—in the Union. In Indiana, the leading Sons of Liberty talk like sons of humiliation—sons of Confederate despotism and infamy—sons of conspiracy and treason. The opposition's prevailing sentiment is the prevailing sentiment of its platform, and that platform, and every vote for its nominees, tells for an ignoble peace—for possible and probable disunion—for reconstruction upon an impossible basis—for nothing which will result in any possible good to the country.

Mr. LINCOLN has administered honestly, ably and with substantial progress. He is unanimously supported by the Union men throughout the country. The country's hopes, the national integrity and honor, and the stability of the national credit and a uniform national currency, are involved in his reëlection. Without doubt, he will be reëlected by a largely respectable majority. It is a bad policy to weaken the strength of that party which is sure to succeed. All voters should be unanimous for presenting an imposing front to the rebels. You cannot change the government of the country, for there ain't enough of you. You can't do any good by voting against it. Give your votes so that they will tell against the rebellion. Let Kentucky speak, as HENRY CLAY would, for the Union and freedom forever.

PONTIAC.

Curious Letter from Alex. Long.

The Ohio State *Journal* of the 5th inst. publishes the following letter from the notorious Copperhead, Hon. ALEX. LONG, (Representative in Congress from Cincinnati,) and vouches for its authenticity:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so.

I did not go to New-York. AMOS GREEN, of Illinois, who was one of the conferees, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was here and gave me a full detail of all they did.

They had passed a resolution to hold a convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but on the receipt of my dispatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by Gen. SINGLETON until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, concluding that if Ohio would do nothing, they would do likewise. And upon the rescinding of the resolution, the *Metropolitan Record* and *Freeman's Journal* caved in, but BEN WOOD determined to stand out alone, and is doing so manfully, at a loss of from $1,000 to $1,200 a week.

SINGLETON is in Washington now, and has not been home since the Convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at this time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.

There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat; others see differently. But a short time will determine it now.

I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention in this city on the 18th of next month. Very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER LONG.

Gen. Grant to a Rochester Girl.

From the Rochester Express.

The splendid saddle-cloth embroidered by Mrs. GLANKEY, of South-avenue, in this city, was dispatched to Gen. GRANT immediately upon the close of the State Fair, where, by a largely preponderating vote it was decided that it should be given to the Lieutenant-General instead of MCCLELLAN. The present was duly received at headquarters, together with a letter from Miss GLANKEY, and elicited the following reply from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 3, 1864.

Miss E. GLANKEY—*My Dear Miss*: Your very kind letter of the 26th of September, with the beautiful saddle-cloth worked by your mother, has been received. I feel very grateful for such marks of esteem from strangers, and only regret that your kindness should so be taxed.

The devotion to the cause of our country exhibited in your letter, if it was general in the land, would stop desertions from the army, and the rebellion would be suppressed. You have given one brother to the cause, and regret that you have not another to tender his service. Let all the ladies of the land express the same sentiments, and able-bodied young men will be ashamed to stay at home whilst the war continues.

I regret that I have not a photograph to send you, as you request, but I will save your letter, so as to keep your address, and as soon as I can procure one will send it to you.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General, U.S.A.

Miss EVANGELIN GLANKEY, Rochester, N.Y.

LAW REPORTS.

Interesting Admiralty Decision—Salvage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry Winsor et al. vs. The Ship Cornelius Grinnell.—This was a libel for salvage filed by the owners of the steamship *Saxon*. The facts of the case were as follows: The ship had left London bound to New-York on the 23d of March, 1863, with a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers. On the 2d of April she hove to in a severe gale of wind, her master supposing he was off Fire Island. She lay to till next morning at 4 o'clock, when she was run in west-northwest, toward New-York as was supposed, and between 12 and 1 P. M. she made the land, which was thought to be the New-Jersey shore. She was then headed off east-southeast, and in half or three-quarters of an hour, struck in shoal water. She wore ship to the westward and immediately anchored in five and a half fathoms of water. She lay there for about an hour, head to the wind, which was blowing fresh from the northeast, accompanied with rain, her officers being ignorant of her real position, when the *Saxon*, which ran regularly between Philadelphia and Boston, was discovered passing on her trip to Boston. Signals of distress were immediately set and the *Saxon* bore down, and Capt. Spencer, of the *Grinnell*, was informed, on his inquiring where he was, that he was on Five Fathom Bank, off Cape May. Capt. Spencer informed the *Saxon* of the condition of the ship, and asked if the *Saxon* would take him to a port of safety. Capt. Matthews, of the *Saxon*, said he would try. The *Grinnell's* cable was slipped, and the *Saxon* took a hawser from her to take her in tow; but in attempting to get the ship off before the wind, the hawser parted near the *Grinnell's* knightheads, from inevitable accident, and though the *Saxon's* engines were stopped as soon as they could be, and every effort was made on the *Saxon*, it got foul of her screw, and 20 or 30 fathoms of it were found on her screw when she reached Boston. The *Saxon* then ordered the *Grinnell* to make sail and follow her, which was done, the two ships steering toward the mouth of Delaware Bay. After going five or six miles the *Saxon* stopped to let the *Grinnell* come up, when Capt. Mathews told her he should have to get another hawser to her before night, as it would be ebb-tide before they reached the mouth of the Bay, and he could not get him to a safe anchorage without it. Capt. Spencer then asked if he could not take him to sea. Capt. Mathews said he could; and thereupon the *Saxon* led the way, and the ship followed out to sea, clea rof all the shoals, when the *Grinnell* hauled up on her course for New-York, and the *Saxon* went on her way to Boston. The ships had been together about five hours. The *Grinnell* was found to be in good condition on arriving at New-York. She was valued at $22,500, and her cargo at $100,000. The *Saxon* was worth over $100,000, and had on board a cargo worth $400,000. She was injured while coming in contact with the *Grinnell* while taking the hawser, to the amount of $260. While pursuing her voyage to Boston, she arrived at Pollock's Rip about an hour before low water, and in attempting to cross she struck, and was injured to about $2,500. If she had not been detained by the *Grinnell*, she would doubtless have reached the Rip at high water, and passed it in safety.

To the south and west of where the *Grinnell* lay there are shoals, and if she had parted her cable she would have been in danger of shipwreck, as the wind and current were moving in that direction. The *Saxon* was the only steamer due there about that time.

Held by the Court—That the service rendered was in the nature of salvage. The *Grinnell* was saved by the timely interposition of the *Saxon* from a position of considerable peril. (The *Charlotte*, 3 Wm. Rob. 71; the *Versailles*, 1 Curtis, 355.)

That in fixing the amount of the compensation the damages suffered by the steamer by striking Pollock's Rip cannot be considered. All such dangers are contingent, and the damages which result from them must be considered in the language of the law, as remote, having no logical or legal connection with the transaction upon which the libel is founded.

That the question is simply what amount is due the *Saxon* for the services rendered at Five Fathom Bank. The elements to be considered in solving this question are well understood. The only difficulty is as to their application. The general rule as to compensation is that it should be liberal. In determining what is liberal, we are to consider "the value of the property saved; the degree of the peril from which it was delivered; the risk of the property, and especially of the persons of the sailors; the severity and duration of their labors; the promptness of their interposition and the skill exhibited." (1 Curtis R., 361.)

That the value of the property saved is admitted at $122,500.

That the peril was sufficient to constitute a case of salvage, but was not that imminent peril which often menaces the certain destruction of a vessel on a lee shore.

That as to the risk of the persons or property of the salvors, there is no unusual ground of merit. There was very little risk to either. The labors of the salvors were neither severe nor long, and though their services were promptly rendered, there was nothing in the exigencies of the case to call for very great skill.

That on the whole, $5,000 is to be considered a liberal reward, to which is to be added the $260 damages suffered by the *Saxon* in the collision.

Decree for libelants for $5,260, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Martin & Smith; for claimants, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the record of wills admitted to probate during the week past: Hubbard Winslow, James McCall, Maria A. Tenny, Owen McIntire, Janet Hastie. None of them contain anything of interest to the public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Hansa.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburg.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Erin.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Iowa.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Olympus.....	Oct. 26..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa.....	Oct. 26..	Boston.....	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton.	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cela.....	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Scotia.....	Nov. 2..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Louisiana.....	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Canada.....	Nov. 9..	Boston.....	Liverpool
Sidon.....	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Lafayette.....	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Persia.....	Nov. 16..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Washington.....	Dec. 7..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar.....	Sept. 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Europa.....	Oct. 1..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kangaroo.....	Oct. 1..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hecla.....	Oct. 4..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Oct. 5..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	Oct. 8..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Louisiana.....	Oct. 11..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	Oct. 12..	Southampton..	New-York.
Canada.....	Oct. 15..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	Oct. 22..	Liverpool.....	New York.
Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 25..	Liverpool.....	New York.
Africa.....	Oct. 29..	Liverpool.....	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	Havana.
Ariel.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Creole.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Matamoras.
Guiding Star.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen.....	Oct. 21..	New-York ..	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Nicaragua.
North Star.....	Nov. 3..	New-York.....	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....	4 P. M.
North Mails.....	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.
FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.
Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED by two or three single men, or by a gentleman and wife, without young children, in a quiet family, where there are no other boarders, at Roseville, Newark, N. J. None need apply unless they desire permanent board, and give satisfactory references as to habits and character. Address L. D. B., Box No. 309 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE ROOMS in a small, cheerful family, where everything will be done to add to their comfort and happiness, may obtain such by addressing HOME, Box No. 654 Post-office, immediately. Unexceptionable references given and required.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—FOR A RUSSET-COLORED, Saratoga-shaped TRUNK, marked on the end A. A. S., Elizabeth, N. J., and Dodd's express label on end marked No. 49 East 30th-st., lost off wagon Friday evening. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Apply to W. F. SHAW, Dodd's Express Office, foot of Cortlandt-st.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE DESK AT THE Jersey City Ferry, at 4 P. M. this day, a small POCKET WALLET, one fifty and one twenty-dollar greenback, and $12 in gold, with some papers of no use but to the owner. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on leaving the above at the Stevens House, Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, OCT. 13, BETWEEN Prince and 17th sts., and 3d and 6th avs., a LEATHER PURSE, with steel clasp, containing a small roll of bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. ALLEN, No. 48 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Hambletonian stock, 16 hands high, 5 years old, long tail, good traveler and warranted perfectly sound and kind. This horse is worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a fine family coupé or carriage horse. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,057 Post-office, or call at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New York. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION REMOVED to No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Dr. Colton administers the gas and guarantees to cause no pain in the extraction of teeth. Come to headquarters. Never had

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

$100,000 WORTH
OF
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL.

AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,
Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of
LADIES', MISSES
AND
CHILDREN'S
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT AND BELOW
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
For Thirty Days, commencing on
MONDAY, Oct. 17.
AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,
Corner Elm and Canal sts.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere
BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.
FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOAK OPENING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Gloves, Undergarments, Scarfs, Ties,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in Gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
will continue to sell their large stock of
FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS
at retail, at much below the cost of importation, and call the attention of purchasers to this fact, as a rise in prices will undoubtedly soon take place.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
have not advanced their prices for
LINENS, TABLE-COVERS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS of every kind.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNDERCLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BREAKFAST ROBES, etc., etc., Ready-made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES!!!
Of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
are selling their entire stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
at retail, much below the cost of importation.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS OPENED HER
PARIS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND PARISIAN CORSETS.
AT No. 59 BLEECKER-ST.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS on MONDAY, October 17, in Basques, Circulars, Jackets and Sacques, in Lyons Velvet, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchilla Angora Velours, Castor Beavers, and all the most choice novelties of the Parisian and London markets, for Fall and Winter of 1864.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES ALL LADIES TO HIS opening, where they will be shown the articles without being pressed to purchase.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S OPENING THIS SEASON FAR exceeds any of his former ones.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAS ONLY MADE UP THIS SEASON the best quality of Lyons Velvet.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY WILL NOT HAVE A SECOND quality of any material.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY EXPECTS A LARGE ATTENDANCE of ladies at his opening on the 17th instant.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S BASQUINES ARE SUPERIOR to any in this country.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAD MR. W. B. McKENZIE AS his buyer in the Paris and London markets this season.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY IS SELLING HIS CLOAKS, Basques and Circulars below the gold value.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES STRANGERS VISITING the City to his store, as only one price is asked, and all goods purchased from him are what they are represented.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS and Jackets, in velvet and cloth, made to order at three days' notice.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY.—PLEASE REMEMBER THE OPENING day, MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864.
GEORGE CAREY.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

MME. F. PINCHON
Having returned from
PARIS,
Has now opened
THE
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
CLOAKS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REAL INDIA CAMELS'HAIR SHAWLS—A fine assortment in long and square shawls.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Three doors below Amity st.

DRY GOODS.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
Just received
FROM LARGE AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS
in all colors.
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS.
THIBET SHAWLS, &c.,
MUCH BELOW MARKET PRICES.
Also
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
BASQUES,
and
CIRCULARS,
in the most
FASHIONABLE STYLES,
MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,
M. ROBERTS, JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
GREAT BARGAINS
500 10-4 and 11-4 COCHECO BLANKETS
At $10 and $11.
5 Cases CANTON FLANNEL
At 56 cents.
3 Bales LINEN CRASH
At 14 cents.
And 10 Cases more of those
FAST COLOR ESSEX AND DUTCHESS PRINTS
At 22 and 25 cents.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 8TH-AV.,
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH POPLINS,
OTTOMAN RUSSE,
SCOTCH TARTANS, WOOL PLAIDS,
OTTOMAN REPPS,
ALPACCAS AND PARAMATTAS
AT LESS
THAN
IMPORTER'S PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
Will offer this week,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILK,
and FIGURED SILKS,
MUCH BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, WORSTED GOODS,
UNDERGARMENTS, RIBBONS,
at greatly reduced prices.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
No. 277 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS,
NEW AND VERY PRETTY,
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for a sufficient number of shares to pay off the balance due upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Allegheny River, opposite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more eligibly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good boring territory as upon this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive cooperage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway.
H. J. MESSENGER.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees, under the deed of trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
ORGANIZED, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1864.
THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.
CAPITAL $200,000, INVESTED IN UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. STOCKS.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
LUCIUS ROBINSON, FRED'K M. WINSTON,
WM. V. BRADY, WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, CHARLES H. WELLING,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, EZRA WHEELER,
LEVI P. STONE, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAM'L. D. BABCOCK,
MARTIN BATES, ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM BETTS, DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN WADSWORTH, CHARLES C. LITTLE,
ALFRED EDWARDS, ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN R. FORD, B. MURRAY, JR.,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, F. RATCHFORD STARR,
OLIVER HARRIMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
HALE REMINGTON, CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS, CHARLES H. RAYMOND,
HARVEY B. MERRELL, M. M. FREEMAN,
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, ALONZO CHILD,
Secretary, CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
Consulting Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M. D.
Consulting Physician, MINTURN POST, M. D.
Counsel. { Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, RICHARD A. MCCURDY, ESQ.
This Company is now prepared to issue Life Insurance, Endowment and Deferred Annuity Policies.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

TO OWNERS OF OIL LANDS.—PARTIES having oil lands for sale will please send the undersigned location and price.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock. A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct 1.*
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDENER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 3 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED girls, who have filled first class situations during the Summer, are now on hand ready to supply families, hotels, and boarding-houses, with competent help, in all the different branches of housework. Apply at the LARGE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also male help of all kinds.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS A COPYIST, IN A LAWYER'S office, a smart and steady young man, who writes well and fast. Address B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, with reference and specimen of writing.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT SIXTEEN or eighteen years as clerk in a grocery; one correct at figures; well recommended. Apply at 79 Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION WAR EAGLES.—Addresses will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ P. M., at Union Headquarters, No. 348 Fourth-st., by J. WILSON GREEN, Dr. C. AUGUSTUS GREGORY, of Staten Island, and HENRY D. TYLER, of the "Excelsior Union Club," Washington, D. C. Singing by McDonough's Union Glee Club.
WM. J. COLES, Chief.
H. G. CARTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

OIL LANDS.

For sale or exchange 825 acres of selected lands, near Oil Creek, Penn., and very desirable for a company. J. BRYAN, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Capitalists desiring favorable investments, will find the subscriber, a real estate dealer at Erie, Penn., who has now for sale large and valuable tracts of these lands in Northern Pennsylvania, and also much improved and unimproved real estate in the City of Erie, and is personally familiar with these lands, as well as of much of the oil territory of West Virginia, having recently sold thousands of acres there. Can be consulted and seen for two weeks, at the office of Richards Kingsland, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, from 10 to 2 daily, and at room No. 49 St. Nicholas, each evening.
WILSON KING, Civil Engineer.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—West side Park-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Two four-story extra first-class houses, 24x62, lot 105 feet, brown stone; ashlers 24 inches wide, extra thick, built chiefly by day's work, including carpentry, plumbing, painting, &c.; elaborate rosewood and oak doors on first floor; black walnut stairs from basement to attic inclusive; walnut wainscoting from basement to second story; dumb waiters to attic; elegantly carved marble mantles; walnut and oak dining-room mantles, richly carved and variegated; large and beautifully finished butler's pantry; laundry, separate from kitchen; two bath-rooms and three water-closets; dry and perfectly ventilated cellars, each three sidewalk vaults and larders; heavy corinthian porticos; walls extra thick; all the floors of two thicknesses of narrow pine flooring; built and finished in the best possible workmanlike manner throughout; style and beauty of architecture unsurpassed; and are substantially duplicates of one adjoining, built for advertiser's occupancy. R. W. MILBANK, No. 86 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., or No. 82 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH one or more acres of land, on the western slope of the Palisade Ridge, within forty-five minutes of City Hall, by either railroad or steamboat; grounds well laid out, and contains seventy-five choicest kinds of young fruit trees, forty grape vines in bearing, berries, &c., &c.; price about $4,000. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three-stories basement and undercellar; high brown-stone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d-st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.
GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FIFTH AVENUE—FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the elegant five-story English basement house, No. 288 5th-av.; it is 17 by 65 feet, built and finished in the best manner, is beautifully fitted up and in the most complete order throughout. Lot 25 by 125 feet. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE BROWN-stone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27¾x82 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27¾x125 feet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a splendid house and grounds at South Bergen, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse cars every ten minutes, fitted up with every modern convenience for a first-class family; splendid building lots for sale, 75x350. Apply at 34 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 16 miles from city, a small neat country-place—house, barn, stable, &c.—all in good order; possession immediately; very accessible.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories; ready for occupying; location splendid; Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park; house and stable of stone. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

STEADY STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel; one store and basement, through to Walker-st.; a second floor, newly ceiled and painted. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 to P. L. INSLEY,
Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 1th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOS. J. BOYNTON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, At 12 o'clock, noon, FROM PINTO'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, Joint capture by United States steamer Clyde and Bark J. S. Chambers,
Marked A:
34 ROUND BALES COTTON.
Marked B:
27 SQUARE BALES COTTON.
Captured by United States Bark Roebuck,
2 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize sloop Henrietta,
13 BALES UPLAND COTTON,
9 BALES SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 62 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:
67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
8 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
5 Swords.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.
The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 8th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Grand, Essex and Front sts. and vacant lot on 6th-av., being part of the estate of the late Thos. Leggett, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

GRAND-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story frame building thereon, No. 361 Grand-st., near Essex-st. Lot 16.8 by 70 9.

ESSEX-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 48 Essex-st., near Grand-st., and adjoining above on the rear, forming an L. Lot 30 feet 1 inch by 66 feet 8 inches.

FRONT-ST.—The two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 332 and 333 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 16.8 by 28.5; lots 16.8 by 70 feet.

Also, the two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 337 and 338 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 18 by 28.5; lots 18 by 70 feet.

SIXTH-AV.—One lot east side, adjoining the corner of 116th-st., 25.2½ by 100 feet.

The above houses are in desirable locations for investment, and are well rented.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VANWINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 619 6th-av., eight billiard tables, in good order. Sale positive.

PROPOSALS

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court house, in the City of Oswego, on the 27th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16¾ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

[No. 8.] OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—
WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.
Also, for the immediate delivery of:
STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.
And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:
BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats.
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (light,) for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (heavy,) for Jacket Sleeve Linings.
GRAY FLANNEL, for Domet Lining, for Jackets.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——" and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS FROM Nov. 1st, a furnished house situated between 8th and 40th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 4, P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, WINE AND LIQUOR corner store, Broadway; the stock, fixtures of cigars, meerschaum pipes and sample room. The owner is going to Europe. Apply at No. 131½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PROPELLER YACHT very fast; has a splendid 16-square engine; price $15,000. Address M. D. C., Post-office.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,873	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ... Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY ... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... SATURDAY ... Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR ... Hepburn ... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA ... Jayne ... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR ... Hepburn ... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA ... Jayne ... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR ... (Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
EUGENIE ... (Afloat) ... 900-horse power
FRANCE ... (Building) ... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ... (Building) ... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ... WEDNESDAY ... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ... WEDNESDAY ... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24 ... OCEAN QUEEN ... SEABURY.
Nov. 3 ... NORTH STAR ... JONES.
Nov. 14 ... COSTA RICA ... TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

FERRERO'S
Dancing Academy, No. 161 Fifth avenue. Classes Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M.

WM. B. DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES are now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Days and evenings of tuition, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Young Ladies, Misses and Masters ... 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen ... 8 to 10 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 8 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth, and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20 and 5.30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5.30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.; Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, ONE who is competent to teach French, Latin and English to two or three little girls; none need apply unless of cheerful disposition. Address Box No. 3,438 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach the English branches, French, music and drawing, to three children under ten, whose home is on Staten Island. Address Box No. 5,465 Post-office, or the Collector at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY, who speaks English and French, and is well versed in literature, wishes to teach her native language, or to engage as visiting governess; would be willing to exchange tuition for board. Address 156 Waverley-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 1 to 24 tunes, with all the newest improvements, Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. The only complete stock to be found in this country. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER.
THE LAST WEEK
OF THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
LADIES! CHILDREN! FAMILIES!
avail yourselves of the present opportunity, for
EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD
should see the most
ELEGANT AND ACCOMPLISHED LILLIPUTIANS
EVER BEHELD BY MORTAL EYES.
At the close of their present engagement,
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.
They sail for Europe on the 29th.
ON A TOUR OF PLEASURE.
THE GALAXY OF LILLIPUTIAN STARS,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND CHARMING WIFE,
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
AT 11 A. M., AND 3 AND 7½ P. M.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES ARE MOST CROWDED.
At the MORNING LEVEE they appear in their
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
First performance of Watts Phillips' Domestic Play,
PAUL'S RETURN,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Previous to Play,
TOM THUMB TROUPE,
TONY DENIER IN TRIPE'S MIRACULUM.
EVENING, AT 7½.
The Musical Comedy, in two acts,
ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
TOM THUMB COMBINATION,
A FAVORITE FARCE.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

AID THE CHILDREN OF OUR NOBLE SOLDIERS.
OPENING OF THE GRAND UNION FAIR.
MUSIC BY GRAFULA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND.
The Fair in aid of the Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers, will open at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.
Admission 25 cents; season tickets $1.
Donations of fancy articles, refreshments, &c., are respectfully solicited. A committee will be in attendance at the Fair to receive them.

OPENING OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—The great organ intended for the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, in this City, and which has been in process of construction for the last fourteen months, is now completed. The opening concert takes place on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, when the greatest organists of the City will display its wonderful powers and varied combinations. This organ is far above the range of organs previously constructed here, in compass, power, and brilliancy of tone. Many new features and improvements have been introduced in its construction, which makes it the most complete church organ in the United States. It was built by Jardine & Son, under the direction of Rev. J. McMahon, to whose care it was intrusted by the late Archbishop. The concert takes place in St. John the Evangelist's Church, 50th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., where the organ is now erecting. Tickets $1.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.
The giant water lilies in full bloom. Open daily for only one week more, 59th-st., corner 8th-av. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. H. MARTIN, Manager.

LECTURES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, A. D. 1864.
A historical lecture on Jefferson Davis will be delivered at Cooper Institute Oct. 20, by ARON P. HACK, (D. V.)
Mr. HACK is a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a professional public speaker; was, a few years ago, Professor of elocution in one of our State classical academies, is personally acquainted with Jefferson Davis; was in the South when the secession movement was in progress, and is fully competent to interest the most intelligent audience on this or any subject which he undertakes.
The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7. Some seats in the best part of the house will be appropriated to ladies, or gentlemen accompanied with ladies, until 7½ o'clock.
All persons desiring seats are requested to be in attendance early.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be procured at the following places:
Astor House (office.)
Fifth-av. Hotel (reading-room.)
St. Nicholas Hotel (J. H. Genin's hat-store.
New-York Hotel (office.)
St. Denis Hotel (office.)
Metropolitan Hotel (office.)
Lafarge House (Hayward's news depot.)
Tremont House (saloon.)
Central Park Hotel, corner 59th-st. and 7th-av. (office.)
Bradford House, corner 55th-st. and Broadway, opposite 8th-av. entrance to Central Park (office.)
The Starters' Office, corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.
Thos. Green, Drug-store, corner Broadway and 14th-st.
Thornton & Gerrish's Drug-store, corner Broadway and 42d-st.
H. T. Kiersted & Son's Drug-store, corner Broadway and 46th-st.
A. M. Conklin's Drug-store, Broadway, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av.
Fredenburgh & Meeker's Fancy Depot, in the entrance to Barnum's Museum.
Macfarland's Bookstore, 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.
A. Mason's Drug-store, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
E. Warner's Bookstore, 1 Vesey-st.
Sheldon's & Co.'s Bookstore, corner Broadway and Worth-st.
Carleton's Bookstore, 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.
Nelson & Son's Bookstore, 137 Grand-st., near Broadway.
Jas. Miller's Bookstore, 522 Broadway.
Miller & Matthews' Bookstore, 757 Broadway, west corner 8th-st.
S. Livingston's News Depot, 636 Broadway.
A. Brentano's Bookstore, 708 Broadway, opposite Washington-place.
A. D. F. Randolph's Bookstore, 770 Broadway, east corner 9th-st.
Hopper's Bookstore and News, 311 West 11th-st., opposite St. Denis Hotel.
Crowen's Bookstore, 843 Broadway, near 14th-st.
Geo. H. Van Ness' Bookstore, 348 4th-av., near New-Haven and Harlem Railroad depots.
D. Bennett's Stationery and News store, 461 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. A. C. POST, in the college building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 4th-av. Subject—*The Influence of Fashion on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.* The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents fo the celebrated Alexandre Organs for thetes. United Sta

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—"COME RALLY, FREE MEN, RALLY."
"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
Price 30 cents each; $3 per dozen; mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR $225.—G. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Seventeen first prize medals; warranted for five years, without exception the best piano made; testimonials from most distinguished artists.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.—AN OFFICER OF the army recently discharged, having on hand a uniform, including overcoat, nearly new, would like to dispose of the same. Address B, Box No. 304 Post-office.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 17, AT 8.
FAUST. FAUST.
A CARD.
The Director is happy to inform the public and the subscribers that in accordance with announcements previously made to the effect that negotiations with
ANOTHER GREAT ARTIST
were pending, he has succeeded in adding to his already large company
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
the favorite American prima donna, whose remarkable successes on the operatic stage of New-York for the last two seasons have caused the most liberal offers for her talents to be made, by both European impressarios and speculators in this country. Certain that the public and the subscribers will share the pleasure he feels in having again secured for their benefit an artiste so highly prized throughout the artistic world, the Director begs to announce that
THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
when she will sustain the charming character of which she is the acknowledged representative, that of MARGUERITA, in the opera of
FAUST. FAUST.
TUESDAY, OCT. 18, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, FAUST.

ANNIVERSARIES.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
Will be held at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1864.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOL UNION will be observed on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in Plymouth Church. (Rev. Mr. Beecher's.) Addresses will be made Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of this city, Rev. HENRY H. JESSUP, of Beirut, Syria, and Rev. J. B. THOMAS, of this city. The presence of this congregation is solicited. At the close of the exercises an election for managers will be held.
JOHN R. MORRIS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.B., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,148 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 31th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Spring, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. F. Sprague.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 3d-av., near 10th-st.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 89 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 836.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 923 Broadway. Evening instruction from 7 to 9 in Arithmetic, Penmanship and Book-keeping. Diplomas, certificates, &c., designed and filled.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,348 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MME. BLUCKER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., announces to her pupils that she is now ready to resume her lessons.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

PERSONAL.

LEGH RICHMOND, (J. L. R. W.)—HOUSE sold. You can have your share by writing at once to Kingston, N. Y. All can be arranged by mail.
J. C. W.

NINA M.—STATION D—WANTED, A NOTE from you, by an old correspondent. Address HOWARD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office—that is, if you are alive and unmarried.

FEARFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Containing Wounded Soldiers Thrown from the Track.

Nine Instantly Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT THE PLACE OF ACCIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 15.

A railroad accident, with fearful results, occurred on the Shore Line Railroad about 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The train consisted of six passenger cars, containing two hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded soldiers, who were being transferred from the United States "Knight" Hospital, in this city, to Readville, Mass.

The train, an extra one, left this city at 8 o'clock. When about four miles east of the Connecticut River, and while passing through a deep rock cut, known as "Rocky Ledge," a broken rail threw the entire train from the track, and dashed the cars into the solid rock ledge on either side.

One car in the middle of the train was thrown up and across the track, forming a complete arch some twenty feet high. The balance of the train was piled in all directions, and three of the cars were smashed to such an extent that it would be impossible for a spectator to ascertain the number that was in the train, except by counting the wheels.

Nine of the unfortunate soldiers were taken from the ruins dead.

It is impossible at this hour to learn their names.

Two of the brakemen, named, HORACE BEERS and EDGAR PARSONS, were instantly killed. Another, named SAMUEL H. CHITTENDEN, was so badly injured, that he can hardly survive.

Ten or twelve soldiers were seriously, and some twenty more slightly injured.

The dead and wounded were conveyed back to New-Haven, and returned to the Government hospital.

The more fortunate were forwarded to their destination.

One of the killed was jammed between a car and the rocks in such a manner that it was night before the body could be extricated, the cars being a perfect wreck.

Superintendent CALHOUN has ordered the broken cars to be burned, and the road will doubtless be clear by to-morrow.

The disaster, it is thought, was caused by a broken rail, and was one which no human foresight could have prevented.

FROM EUROPE.

The News by the Hecla—The Prize Fight—Coburn Claims the Stakes—The Certainty of Mr. Lincoln's Election Conceded.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here this morning.

The commercial news by the *Hecla* is mainly anticipated by the advices per the *Caledonia* at Cape Race.

It is stated that the Franco-Italian treaty will not be ratified until the capital of Italy is removed to Florence.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Russia and Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, is officially announced.

MACE's representative has arrived in London, and announces that the fight is off for the present.

DUNDRUM, Wednesday, Oct. 5—2:15 P. M.

COBURN paced the field intended for the scene of the fight amidst tremendous shouts from an immense multitude. MACE did not make his appearance. It is expected that COBURN will claim the stakes.

Another report states that the matter stands over for adjudication by the stakeholder on the 7th.

The frigate *Ticonderoga* has been ashore near Maranham without damage.

The London *Times* says that the capture of Atlanta by SHERMAN, and the subsequent victory of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, renders the reelection of LINCOLN to the Presidency almost certain.

Ten persons were killed and as many wounded by the explosion of powder magazines near Erith. The destruction of property was very great.

The financial pressure is now believed to be over. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, and the demand for discount was about the usual average. Consols, 88⅛@88¼ for money.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Sinking of a Blockade-Runner in Charleston Harbor—Another Driven Back to the City—Successful Expedition in Florida—Health of the Coast.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, which left Port Royal, S. C., on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SUNK.

From the Palmetto Herald, Oct 13.

On Wednesday night last a large side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks and two masts, was discovered attempting to run into Charleston harbor, under cover of the darkness. The outer vessels of the blockading fleet opened fire on her, and sunk her, off the outer extremity of Long Island, and far enough from the shore to be out of range of the enemy's guns. She now lies there, her hull under water, but her smoke-stacks and masts plainly visible. It is probable that she may be raised, and such of her cargo as has not been ruined by the water saved. She is supposed to have come from Nassau, and her cargo is believed to have been a valuable one.

On the same night the advance picket-boats in the harbor discovered a blockade-runner attempting to run out. They fired on her, and a picket-boat from the *Pawnee* opened on her with a howitzer. After several shots she put back to the city.

CAPTURE OF A MILITIA MEETING.

From the Palmetto Herald, Oct. 13.

From Florida, we have a report that Gen. HATCH has recently sent out a force, under Col. NOBLE, which proceeded to Enterprise, a long distance away, and captured a whole militia meeting of Volusia County, without trouble. The meeting had been advertised, and the news of it came to Gen. HATCH, who directed the expedition against it. The force started at night, and, after a long march, succeeded in surrounding the gathering before anybody suspected his presence. Twenty-nine men, forty horses and some property were secured. Among the prisoners was Col. WATSON, long known as a successful guerrilla chief, whose speciality has been the obtaining of cattle from us. It is believed that oxen and cows will now thrive under Union culture anywhere in Eastern or Northern Florida.

We had no loss in this expedition, thanks to the ability of its managers.

Gen. FOSTER has recently made a tour of the posts in Florida. At Jacksonville he found Gen. HATCH completing impregnable works outside the city, which he approved. At Magnolia and Picolata strong works are also being constructed. At St. Augustine, Gen. FOSTER gave orders for some improvements on the fort, and at Fernandina some alterations have been suggested. On the whole, all the works in Florida were found in good condition, and the soldiers garrisoning them would be best pleased by an attack in force.

NO FEVER ON THE COAST.

From the New South.

It is currently reported in the Northern papers that the yellow fever is committing terrible ravages along our coast, and particularly at Jacksonville and St. Augustine. It is needless to refute such charges, for the department was never in a more healthy condition than at present. The weather for the few days past has been cold, and the chances of bronze Jack even making his appearance would be materially lessened.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Palmetto Herald.

Capt. COX, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, a prisoner in Charleston, arrived here on Tuesday, having escaped from the rebel hands in a very adroit manner, but by means which it is not proper for us to describe. He reports the yellow fever very prevalent there, and that some twenty deaths per day are occurring.

Our prisoners, with the exception of the colored soldiers captured at Wagner, have been removed from Charleston.

The reports in regard to Union soldiers taking the Confederate oath of allegiance are in part true, but this defection is principally confined to men whose term of service has expired, and who have been led to believe they would not be exchanged.

Capt. COX was two days and a night in arriving inside our lines.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nomination of W. E. Dodge for Congress.

UNION HEADQUARTERS,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

William E. Dodge, Esq.:

SIR: The Union Convention of the Eighth District has given you the nomination for Congress. We were appointed a committee to inform you of the fact and receive your reply.

The convention was aware that the position was neither sought nor desired by you, but they were also aware that neither conscience nor patriotism would allow you to decline.

These are times when citizens of every station must sacrifice private interest and inclination to the Republic. Are you prepared to make the sacrifice?

Respectfully,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
WM. P. ESTBROOK.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Chairman of the Convention.
JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, Secretary.

MR. DODGE'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.

To Messrs. Cummings H. Tucker, Wm. P. Estabrook and Jno. H. Sherwood, Committee of the Eighth Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date informing me of the honor done me by the Union Convention in nominating me as their candidate for Congress is received.

You truly state that the position was neither sought nor desired by me. It is a grateful and unexpected tribute of confidence and esteem from my friends and neighbors. Did I consult those dictates of personal comfort and private interest, which you seem to think should be disregarded at this time, I should peremptorily refuse the nomination; but when so many of our people are periling their lives for our common cause, I have not the courage to refuse any duty however laborious to which I may be called.

If my fellow-citizens deem that my voice and influence in the National Congress can contribute to the support of that government and union, by which alone our existence is made sure, that influence, whatever it may be, shall not be withheld. I should at least hope to serve somewhat the commercial interests of the City with which I have been so long identified.

I therefore accept the nomination, and am gentlemen,
Very truly yours, &c.,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. JOSHUA BATES.

Mr. JOSHUA BATES, the eminent London Banker, whose death was recently announced, was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788. For several years of his boyhood and earlier manhood, he was trained for mercantile life in the counting-houses of Messrs. WILLIAM R. GRAY and WILLIAM GRAY. The extensive adventures of Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, the father, in every sea interested him deeply in the complicated consequences of the various commercial restrictions which were a part of the great war system of the opening of the century—and not long after the general peace, he sent Mr. BATES, as his confidential agent, to the north of Europe to attend to the adjustment of numerous affairs left unsettled there in the course of these hostilities. His mercantile sagacity had approved itself to Mr. GRAY, who had well judged the agent he sent to Europe, and, as it proved, his stay there was continued with occasional visits home through his life. He was led, as is well known, to an intimate commercial connection with the house of BARINGS, and since the year 1826 he had been a member of their firm;—for many years past, its senior member. During this time his residence was in or near London.

When the commission of 1853–54 sat in London in 1852, Mr. EVERETT, while Secretary of State, proposed a joint convention for the adjustment of all claims made by Englishmen on the United States, and by Americans on England. Such a convention was agreed to, and the Commissioners, Judge UPHAM and Mr. HORNBY, sat in London in 1853 and 1854 to hear the various claims. President VAN BUREN having declined the position of umpire between them, Mr. BATES accepted it. The nomination was equally satisfactory to both nations. More than one hundred cases were presented to the board, some of them cases arising in consequence of the military operations of our Government in Mexico, some of them of the seizures of our fishermen made by the provincial British authorities; but many of them had been the stumbling blocks of our diplomacy for thirty years. The result of the commission was the clearing of the national dockets of the most annoying and perplexing subjects of a private character which had occupied the ambassadors of the countries for a long time.

When, twelve years since, the Public Library of Boston was proposed, Mr. BATES sent to that city the magnificent donation of $50,000. Not satisfied with this gift, however, Mr. BATES subsequently purchased by his own agent, in Europe, books to the cost of $50,000 more, in such lines of literature as he had reason to believe would be of value.

In 1813, Mr. BATES married Miss LUCRETIA AUGUSTA STURGIS, of Boston. This lady died not long since. His only son lost his life by a distressing accident in hunting. His only daughter is Madame VAN DER WEYER, the wife of the distinguished diplomatist, M. SYLVAIN VAN DER WEYER, who has for many years represented the Belgian Government at the Court of St. James. Madame VAN DER WEYER has several children living.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held Thursday next, 20th instant, in pursuance of the following call.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

SIR: A late steamer from England brought intelligence to us of the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, the American partner of the house of Messrs. BARING & Co., of London.

Mr. BATES was was so eminently a representative of American commerce, and so intimately connected with its financial operations for many years, that for these reasons alone some public token of respect to his memory would seem to be proper; but when it is remembered that he has also been a faithful and unwavering supporter of the United States Government in its present struggle, and that his powerful influences as managing director of the very distinguished firm with which he was connected, and as an individual American citizen have always been generously and freely given to the national cause, alike in its hours of disaster and of triumph, it appears to the undersigned not only fitting but due, that, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York should signally mark its appreciation of his patriotism and services.

To this end, therefore, we, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request that you will call a special meeting of the Chamber, to consider the subject, on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
JOHN C. GREEN,
JAMES BROWN,
M. H. GRINNELL,
JAMES G. KING.

The Late Bishop Boone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the obituary notice of the late Bishop BOONE, of Shanghai, China, which appeared in your paper some days since, there are some inaccuracies of statement, which perhaps had better be corrected without delay, since they create false impressions on a subject which has considerable interest to Churchmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is hardly correct to say that the English Bishop of Victoria "decided, in violation of an ancient canon, that two Bishops should not rule in the same city;" neither is it the case that "the difficulty was finally settled by conceding to the American prelate Episcopal jurisdiction in Shanghai over the English as well as the others."

This, Bishop BOONE never claimed nor desired, as he himself expressly stated; neither was it, nor could it be conceded by Bishop SMITH, whose letters patent commit all *British* clergymen to the Chinese consular ports, to his personal care.

The true history of the matter is this: When Bishop SMITH (Victoria) arrived in China, soon after his consecration, Bishop BOONE addressed him a fraternal letter of welcome; and in the course of it he suggested, by way of guarding against difficulty, that as regards *the Chinese*, in any given district, the old rule of "one Bishop in a city," should be observed. Some correspondence on the subject followed, all in an amicable spirit, and the matter was, in due course, as a subject of interest and importance, reported to the General Convention here, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. Being the first time when Bishops of two branches of the Anglican Church, in full communion with each other, had met on the same ground, *in partibus infidelium*, the occasion very naturally suggested that some principle of adjustment in such cases should be adopted; but various causes—some political and some personal—embarrassed the action of the Archbishop, and the whole matter was practically thrown back for settlement on Bishops BOONE and SMITH themselves. If any difficulties should actually arise they were to be settled by the exercise of common sense and good feeling between the parties most intimately concerned.

So the matter was left, and so it stands at the present time—no breach of good feeling having occurred.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
E. W. LYLE, late Missionary to China.

P. S.—Bishop BOONE's lamented death took place on the 17th of July—not on the 3d of August.

PELHAM, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1864.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BEDINI.

CARDINAL BEDINI, who died in Rome on the 6th of September, visited this country several years ago, on some object which was never disclosed to the public. The reputation which he had acquired by his efforts to suppress free speech and popular liberty in Rome rendered him an object of much ill-feeling in the West. In Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, especially, the Cardinal met with a very unpleasant reception from the populace. He did not remain long in this country, his visit having been cut short by these popular demonstrations. He was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death.

Death of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tolles.

This talented and gallant officer died on Wednesday last, from the effects of a wound received a short time since from a guerrilla in the Shenandoah Valley. Col. TOLLES was for many years connected with the press, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was editor of the Newark, N. J., *Daily Advertiser*. He was a brilliant writer, and contributed valuable papers to the *Atlantic, Continental* and other monthlies. His able series of articles in the *Continental* on organization of the army, is deserving of being collected and given to the public in book form. At the beginning of the war he joined the Staff of Gen. RUNYON, and at the time of his death held the position of Chief Quartermaster in the Sixth Army Corps with Gen. SHERIDAN. He leaves a wife, the daughter of Prof. MAPES, of Newark.

Naval Movements.

THE DICTATOR AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The ocean iron-clad *Dictator* having been completed at the yard of Messrs. DELAMATER, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, was towed by two tugs to the navy-yard yesterday morning, to be put in commission. She has already got the heavier stores on board, and what may be added in the way of supplies can be done immediately. The last finishing touch was put upon her by the machinists yesterday morning, and at high water, about 9 A. M., she sailed away under the charge of her engineers and those officers already appointed. The engineer corps is full, and the remaining officers will soon be appointed. The vessel is commanded by Commodore ROGERS, Lieutenant-Commander Bunce, Executive Officer; Surgeon Peck, Acting Master Smith, Chief-Engineer, E. D. Robie; First Assistant, Clement Lindsley; Second Assistants, Theodore Allen, F. B. Allen, —— Rerick; Third Assistants, S. Sullivan, Wesley Fennemore, C. J. Habbighorst.

A NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.

A new torpedo vessel will arrive probably to-day from New-Haven, Conn. She will proceed to the yard of the Messrs. SECOR, in Jersey City, to receive some finishing touches before going into service. She will go into service in about a month, perhaps sooner.

NEW SECTIONAL DRY DOCK.

It has been manifest for a long time that we must have an additional dry dock at the Navy Yard. The splendid granite one has too much business, and a new sectional dry dock of seven sections, and large enough to lift a vessel of one thousand five hundred tons is being constructed by Mr. BURGESS at Jersey City. The same builder is also constructing a similar one for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, at that City.

PROGRESS OF THE DOUBLE-ENDER MOHONGO.

The iron double-ender *Mohongo*, building by the Messrs. SECOR, at Jersey City, is being strengthened in a superior manner. Rumor is that these vessels have turned out badly in active service. Advantage has been taken of this to strengthen the vessel in the weak points. She will be finished about the 1st of December.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADING FLEETS.

The *Fort Morgan* sails with mails for Key West, Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Squadrons on Saturday morning. The *Newbern*, supply steamer, sails also on Saturday morning for the North Atlantic Fleet. Letters, papers and parcels, if sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, will be properly forwarded, if prepaid.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT THE YARD.

The following vessels have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently:

Name.	Class.	When arrived.
Huntsville	steamer	Oct. 4
Newbern	steamer	Oct. 6
Falkee	steamer	Oct. 6
Pontoosuc	steamer	Oct. 7
Circassian	steamer	Oct. 10
Massasoit	steamer	Oct. 11
Rhode Island	steamer	Oct. 11
Monadnock	iron-clad (from Boston)	Oct. 11
Little Ada	steamer	Oct. 11

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER COTOPAXI.

The new and beautiful screw steamer *Cotopaxi*, built by C. and R. POILLION, at Brooklyn, made a trial trip yesterday. This steamer is 194 feet long, 33 feet 6 inches beam, and 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She has been constructed in the best possible manner. She has a horizontal steeple engine, with a 54-inch cylinder, and 52 inches stroke of piston. She has two boilers. The engines and boilers were built at the Delamater Iron Works, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN BAIRD. She is brig-rigged and will spread considerable canvass. She steams twelve knots with ease.

WHERE IS THE LITTLE BRIG VISION?

It is about time we heard some tidings of the little brig *Vision*, which sailed from here in the latter part of June. She was spoken in lat. 45°, 10′ north lon., 53° west. "All hands well." Since then we have not heard from her.

ARRIVAL OF THE KENSINGTON.

The *Kensington*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding WM. G. SALTONSTALL, (from Mobile Oct. 2, and touching at Pensacola, arrived here this morning, after a passage of seven days and twelve hours. There were no signs of fever either at Mobile, Key West or Pensacola. She brings home seventy-seven discharged and convalescent seamen from the West Gulf Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

WM. G. SALTONSTALL, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding; John F. Winchester, Acting Master; H. D. Kimberly, Acting Assistant Paymaster; T. W. O'Connor, Acting First Assistant Engineer; John Flynn, Acting Assistant Surgeon; H. D. Whittemore, Isaac Pearse, Wm. H. Williams, W. H. Dumont, C. A. Babcock, Acting Ensigns; Rob't Wallace, John D. Miller, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; John F. Sloane, T. H. Barrett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; C. D. Duncan, H. G. Schamback, Thomas H. Lawrence, Acting Master's Mates; F. Harrison, Captain's Clerk; J. Everett Vail, Paymaster's Clerk; John O. Morse, Acting Master; David Mack, Jr., G. B. Slough, Assistant Surgeons; Geo. W. Hatch, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Extensive Robbery—Theft of $50,000 in Treasury Notes and Certificates—Arrest of a Wall-street Broker.

The firm of BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., well known bankers of Boston, were on the 25th of August last, robbed of $50,000 worth of United States Treasury Notes and Certificates of Stock. The theft took place in broad daylight—the thief going into the front room of the banking-house, and taking the packages from the counter. The stolen property consisted of eight $1,000 Treasury notes, dated Oct. 1; four for the same amount, dated Aug. 10; thirty-four $100 notes, dated Aug. 19; twenty-two $50 notes, dated Aug. 19, besides a number of others, the date of which is not known, also a large number of stock certificates. The firm from whom this property was stolen, immediately offered a reward of $4,000 for the recovery of the same. Printed notices, specifying the dates, numbers and amounts of the stolen notes and certificates were at once sent to all the principal cities in the north, and particularly to the City of New-York. The police of this City have, therefore, recently been on the alert in respect to this robbery.

On Friday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN B. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, brokers, doing business at No. 19 Wall-street. The only way in which the police have been able to connect MANNING with the robbery is, that he is charged with having passed one of the $100 Treasury notes in question, at the dining saloon of THOMAS R. MCNEIL, at No. 203 Washington-street, and another one at the store of ALEXANDER MATHEWS corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The numbers of these notes are 54,399 and 49,082, two of those taken from the Boston firm. It is proper to state that when MANNING was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday afternoon, he denied all knowledge of or complicity in the theft.

Two other of the stolen $100 notes have been passed within a few days in this City; one of them at the store of Mr. RICE, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, the other upon CHARLES A. MONFORD, in Greenwich-street. A clerk in the store of Mr. RICE thinks he can identify MANNING as the person who passed it upon him. Mr. G. W. T. RICE is the complainant before Justice DOWLING. The case will come up to-day for examination, meantime the accused has been committed to the Tombs.

THE STOLEN TREASURY NOTES.—In relation to the matter of the stolen Treasury notes of BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., Mr. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DE FORREST, requests that the public will suspend judgment for the present, as he will clearly show in a few days that he is entirely innocent of the charge and knows nothing of the matter. The whole thing he alleges to be a conspiracy against him, or an error as to his identity.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—There was a very pleasant gathering last evening at No. 15 Carroll-place, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, on the occasion of the opening of the new rooms of the Bogert Club at "the Wunder." A large number of members were in attendance, and at an early hour Mr. E. R. WUNDER, President of the club, opened the meeting in an agreeable speech, in which he referred to the prosperity of the club, and gave a pleasant account of its history since their last meeting. At the conclusion of the President's remarks Mr. DRUMGOLD nominated Mr. THOMAS SETT for Sergeant-at-Arms. The nomination being seconded, that gentleman was unanimously elected. Mr. WEST, of Tarrytown, gave an interesting account of the adventures of a large number of gentlemen, members of the club, who had recently returned from the "Far West." He stated that the result of their Western tour had been very successful, and that he believed his associates, twelve in number, bore honorable record to the high reputation of the Club in the Piscatorial art. He alluded to the attention the members had received in their travels, and stated that even in the Western wilds the fame of the Club had already preceded them. Mr. WEST concluded by reading a Report of the traveling adventures of himself and associates during their absence.

On the motion of Mr. BOGERT, the Report was adopted and ordered to be placed on file. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Mr. BRITTON, Steward, announced that supper was ready, when the members repaired to a choice collation prepared by Mr. WILLARD.

At the table speeches were made by several members of the Club, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE POLICE AND THE CITY RAILROADS—AN ORDER FROM SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.—Yesterday morning an order was issued by Superintendent KENNEDY, relative to the duties of policemen in the strife now going on between the several City railroad companies on one side and the passengers on the other, as to the increase of fare from five to six cents. The order was telegraphed to the Captains of all the precincts in this City. The following is a copy thereof: "When persons refuse to pay the price of passage demanded by the Railroad Companies, and the conductors require assistance to eject the party from his car, it cannot be refused. The companies have the government of their own cars until the courts take it from them." The conductor of car No. 40, of the Second-avenue Railroad, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, charged, on the complaint of Mr. GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, of No. 153 West Thirty-sixth-street, with assault and battery. SEYMOUR was ejected from the car by the conductor after having tendered five cents in United States money. The conductor was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in the sum of $500 to answer.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING.—Mr. CHAS. E. EDWIN, proprietor of a news stand, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, was accidentally and fatally poisoned with arsenic, on Thursday last. It appears from the testimony taken by Coroner WILDEY yesterday, that deceased went into a saloon at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, where he partook of some food, which was placed in a plate on the counter, and which he supposed was put there for the benefit of the patrons of the house. Soon after eating he was taken violently ill, and notwithstanding all the remedies that could be applied, he died in a few hours. The fact was that JAMES MACKIN, the night barkeeper of the establishment, had mixed arsenic with the food on the plate, and placed it there for the purpose of destroying rats. It was his intention to be there early in the morning and take it away. Unfortunately, he did not come in time, and Mr. MONTROSE, the man who acted as barkeeper during the day, did not know anything about the poison. Under these circumstances the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FAIR.—The Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers was organized in April, 1861 and is chartered. It has under its charge an average of fifty children of deceased or disabled soldiers, who are lodged, clothed and educated. The managers have to refuse many admission because of their limited accommodations, and the ladies, in consequence, propose to hold a fair, which will commence at Irving Hall Monday. They appeal to the public to aid them and afford the means required for a greater usefulness. On Thursday and Saturday evenings the THORPE BROTHERS devote the proceeds of their exhibitions to this most useful institution.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE FULTON FERRY.—Yesterday evening as the ferry boat *America* was leaving the Fulton Ferry at 8:30 o'clock, a poor woman fell overboard and was drowned. The *America* had only left the ferry some few yards, when the woman missed her footing and fell into the slip. The fact being made known, steps were at once taken to recover the body, but up to 9 o'clock last evening no traces of it could be found. It is conjectured that the unfortunate creature was driven under the slip, from which it will be difficult to extricate her. At the hour above-mentioned, the men employed at the ferry were still dragging for the recovery of the body.

FIRE IN JOHN-STREET—DAMAGE $150,000.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the establishment of Messrs. W. & C. K. HERRICK, blank book manufacturers and dealers in stationary, No. 75 John-street, took fire on the second floor, and spread from thence to other parts of the building. The fire was confined mostly to the second floor. Damage by fire and water about $150,000. Insured for $120,000 in city companies. Capt. MILLS, of the Second Precinct Police, with a section of men, was on hand, and rendered good service in saving the property.

QUOITS—GEORGE DUNNING'S BENEFIT.—A complimentary benefit will be given to GEORGE DUNNING, the celebrated "Quoiter," on the grounds No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. The arrangements are in charge of the "Normal Quoit Club," and representatives will be present from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other States. Tickets and all information can be procured from Mr. ROBT. S. DUNHAM, No. 744 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. GURNEY, the popular photographer, last week left this City for Mexico. While there he will probably take views of some of the most interesting places, and bring them with him when he returns.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.—The second meeting of the Manhattan Union Club will be held at Clinton Hall, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when addresses may be expected by A. J. DITTENHOEFER, GEO. F. NOYES, Rev. W. H. BOOLE and others.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The following is a complete list of the nominations as made and indorsed by the three parties, with the exception of the regular Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Third District:

Congress.

Dist.	Union.	Regular Dem.	Montague Hall Dem.
2	Sam'l T. Maddox.	Tunis G. Bergen.	Demas Barnes.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	Thos. H. Faron.	John Creighton.
3	W. N. Wall, Ind.	Union.	

Assembly.

Dist.	Union.	Regular Dem.	Montague Hall Dem.
1	John McDiarmid.	Jarvis Whitman.	And. A. Myers.
2	Jas. Johnston,	Wm. D. Veeder.	Jas. H. Magill.
3	Rod'n B. Dawson.	No nomination.	Ste'n H. Haynes.
4	Joseph S. Ward.	Patrick Burns.	Patrick Burns.
5	John C. Perry.	Thos. M. Reilly.	Thos. M. Reilly.
6	Geo. B. Magrath.	Hy. C. Boswell.	Hy. C. Boswell.
7	Jacob Worth.	John Hanson.	John Hanson.

County.

Register—Benj. W. Wilson, Union; Hugh McLaughlin, Regular Dem.; Samuel S. Powell, Montague Hall Dem.

County Clerk—Geo. J. Hardy, Union; John J. White, Regular Dem.; Ensign Driggs, Montague Hall Dem.

Superintendent Poor—Isaac Skidmore, Union; Joseph Altenbrame, Regular Dem.; J. W. Schoonmaker, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Union; Stephen J. Voorhies, Regular Dem.; Chas. W. Heitcamp, Montague Hall Dem.

Coroner—Elias Lynch, Union; James De Vaunce, Regular Dem.; Thos. P. Norris, Montague Hall Dem.

Judiciary.

Police Justice—Chauncey Perry, Union; Jas. H. Cornwell, Regular Dem.; Ludwig Scruler, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice Peace, First District—Conklin Smith, Union; Michael Walsh, Regular Dem.; Michael Walsh, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice Peace, Second District—H. B. Bradshaw, Union; Jas. Buckley, Regular Dem.; Jacob L. Finn, Montague Hall Dem.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT MIDDLETON.—The remains of Lieut. BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was killed at the storming of Fort Harrison, Va., on the 29th of September, were yesterday conveyed to their last resting place. The services were conducted by the Rev. R. M. HATFIELD at the Fleet-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The edifice was filled with relatives and sympathizing friends. Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. A. M., of which deceased is a member, turned out in full regalia, under the marshalship of Bro. CHARLES L. KIRBY. Several members of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment now in this city were present, as were also Col. E. B. FOWLER of the Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. JORDAN, Maj. HEAD, and others. Company E, of the Fourteenth, Capt. ELCOCK, were detained as escorts. After the ceremony in the church had concluded, the remains were placed in the hearse, and the cortege, preceded by CONNER's Band, marched to the Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was consigned to the grave.

KINGS COUNTY TAXES.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, the Committee on General Taxes, in the matter of a communication received from the State Comptroller, fixing the amount of State tax to be levied on the county at $565,561 92, or at the rate of five and a half mills on the dollar, reported in favor of placing that amount in the tax roll for the coming year. The report was adopted.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday voted against paying bounties to the veterans of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, now in the front, on condition of reënlisting, upon the ground that they still had one year to serve, and several members expressed the hope that the war would be ended before their term had expired.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—In the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday morning, S. K. BOYD, Esq., alluded to the death of the late Chief Justice TANEY, and after paying a high tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, moved that the court adjourn. The motion was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Brief addresses were also made by Judge REYNOLDS and other members of the Bar, shortly after which the court adjourned.

QUOTA OF QUEENS COUNTY FILLED.—The quota of Queens County, under the last draft, was filled yesterday, with fifteen men to spare. About four hundred men have been enlisted for this County in Brooklyn and New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	217	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	96¾
10,000	do	217½	100	do s3	96⅝
20,000	do	217¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. s3	121
10,000	do	217⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	44
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	78⅞
1900	Erie R. s3	97	200	do b10	79
200	do	97	100	P.Ft.W. & C.	101
50	do	96½	200	do	101⅛
800	Hud. Riv. R.	123	500	Reading R. b15	123
100	do s10	123	500	do bnw	123
100	Cum. Coal s3	55			

UNION MEETING AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Unionists of New-Rochelle, N. Y., was held on Wednesday evening at the headquarters of the club. SIMEON LELAND was elected chairman, and about fifty of the most substantial citizens of the town were elected vice-presidents. FRANCIS LARKIN, the nominee for Congress in the district, was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent and forcible speech, in which he exposed the inconsistency of the so-called democratic party. JAMES R. WHITING was the next speaker, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches. An attempt was made to break up the meeting by some MCCLELLAN men, but it did not succeed. New-Rochelle will give a good vote for the Union ticket in November.—*Evening Post.*

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 15—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. R. Wilson and 3 children, Florida; Mrs. Susan L. Bar, Elmira, Ill.; Miss Barnett, Miss F. Gamble, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Morris, Emily Alexander, Philadelphia; E. M. Wade and wife, Mrs. G. A. Hanscom, Mrs. R. Cleaves and child, F. Adams, P. Mureff, Alex. Nolb, A. Sausen, wife and 2 children, Henry McMaster, lady and child, John Tagger, Toronto; J. W. Fenno, Jr., Boston; Mrs. Joseph C. Hollanday, A. Howell, Mrs. Twells, lady, child and nurse, Philadelphia; Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, P. J. Russell, Montreal; Frank R. Chandeer, Chicago; R. Budge, E. F. Laheny, Mr. Miller, Mr. Clawson, N. M. Bennett, Philadelphia; H. W. Calldemiear, S. F. Van Farstner and lady, A. C. De Carnl, Thos. Wells, Jno. C. Leary, M. Goggin, Herman Von Heydon, Wm. E. Johns, Robert Prisdee, Capt. Henry Murphy, Rev. Jno. O'Riley, James Sibley, Capt. Pierre, E. T. Baines, J. Smalley, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. H. H. Noble, Lieut.-Col. S. L. Hoodford, Maj. E. J. Porter, Capt. J. H. Mars, Chief Engineers Department South; Capt. S. H. Swetland and lady, Capt. Jno. Hays, Capt. E. A. Griffeth, Capt. S. C. Day, Capt. D. W. Fox, Capt. J. H. Parker, Capt. J. H. Thebadaeau, Capt. Wm. Tracy and servant, Capt. C. A. Walker, Lieut. H. W. Chatfield, Assistant-Surgeon H. K. Durant and servant, Surgeon H. B. Tuckham, Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Eastman, United States Navy; Lieut. E. A. Tabriske, Lieut. H. L. Briggs and servant, Lieut. A. V. Sanford, Lieut. J. S. Marcy, Lieut. C. P. Ross, Lieut. H. B. Loomis, Lieuts. E. W. Thomas, E. A. Wilder, C. McGinley, J. W. Pollock, L. T. Goodwin, S. S. Gregory, T. Burnell, Acting Asst. P. M. Lieut. G. W. Griffin, Lieut. H. D. H. Manley, U. S. Assist. Engineer W. H. Hartley, Ensign J. H. Thomas, Act. Asst. P. M. G. C. Bradman, Act. Master F. B. Moran, Act. Ensign W. H. Thomas, 2d Lieut. A. P. Miller, Engineer W. A. Smith, Assistant-Surgeon J. A. Fife, Mr. John Mitchell and lady, Mrs. Wallace; Capt. Rose, lady and two children; D. E. Comstock, F. L. Earner, G. W. Pond, Mr. Morton, Mr. Tamit, Chas. Bissel, P. S. Havens, M. J. Donahue, A. F. Smith, J. C. Davis, C. N. Bellows, E. A. Hopkins, P. H. McNamara, A. K. McMurray, D. C. Wilson, L. Wilson and son, Mr. How. F. Horst, J. B. Holt, J. Done, J. W. Clarke, F. A. Duval, M. Leshen, E. C. Bishop, L. Wyman, J. H. Gould, J. N. Hale, D. Nesbitt, Charles Parker, J. Burns, Mr. Burbank, S. H. Wheeler, F. Simmons, E. Chapin—Total, cabin, 89, and 172 in the steerage.

In steamship Golden Rule, from San Juan, Nic.—M. O. Roberts, Jr., Stephen Massett, A. B. Mullett, B. A. Bedlack, Capt. J. D. Fletcher, Miss A. Lamoreaux, P. Pirmesel, A. Googins, John S. Welton, wife and infant, J. Purkis, Joe Smith, R. Waterman, J. G. Blake, Alfred Sleeper and wife, J. C. Goodhue, Aaron Keys, E. J. Drake, C. Purdy, J. N. Klarman, Thomas Ellis, James Grant, Thomas J. White, J. J. Webb, H. M. Hyde, R. C. Hyde, Misses Augustine, Rev. John Dickinson, wife and infant, Mrs. M. E. Collins and infant, A. Piciani, Juan Gemondi, J. T. Stephenson, Mr. Revere, D. Turall, J. A. Hunt, G. G. Mudge, Geo. Englemeyer, wife and 3 children, George Newson, L. Ryan, wife and family, S. F. Breed, David Hunter, Daniel Lantry, Miss Nellie Burroughs, Peter Mercer, E. J. Matthews, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Miss K. Jacoby, Geo. King, Dan. Haugn, Mrs. John Durley, C. S. Colby, H. H. Foye, Walter Tuttle, Mr. Bailey, wife and family, J. Riggs, D. Johnson, wife and child, T. W. Buckingham, S. P. Storms, Elena Romera, Maria Albal, Jose Cantero, C. J. Yager, Newell Eunnott, John Harrington, F. W. Mamma, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 11 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon rises. 6 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 05 | Gov. Island.. 8 54 | Hell Gate..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore; J. B. Mollison, Eichman, Philadelphia.

Ships Arctic, (Russ.,) Strucker, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Templar, Nichol, Bombay, R. W. Cameron; Emil, (Br.,) Bormann, Genoa, Ruger Bros.

Barks Henrich Busch, Kluth, Bordeaux, Wm. Salem & Co.; R. H. Knight, (Br.,) Weed, Cienfuegos, Peck & Church; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Conway, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Conquerall, (Br.,) Lyons, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Scott, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; H. Thackeray, (Br.,) Laraway, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Union, Gunther, Amsterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Levant, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., Williams & Guion.

Schooners Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; S. H. Jackson, Tracy, Nuevitas, Snow & Burgess; J. H. Burnett, Petreas, St. John, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Julia Franklin, Van Name, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Messenger, Miner, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Meteor, Dunscomb, Hamilton, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Hampden Belle, Hatch, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Corvo, Achorn, Fort Popham, W. S. Brown & Co.; Cyclone, Babbidge, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; Monmouth, Anderson, City Point, Va., I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, San Juan, Nic., Oct. 7, with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Oct. 12, lat. 25, lon. 79 30, passed one of the Panama Railroad Co.'s brigs, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 13, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 14, 10½ P. M., 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Bates, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Neff, Washington 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig A. P. Fenno, (Br.,) McLean, St. John, N. B., 19 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H. B. Emery, Lord, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to master.

Brig John Stevens, Cole, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Star of Light, (of Portland,) York, Lingan, C. B., Sept. 18, and Portland 4th inst., with coal to Thompson & Hunter. While towing out of Lingan struck on the bar, which knocked off part of the keel and did other slight damage. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Packer & Co.

Schr. Mexican, McCarty, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Leach, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. James O'Donohue, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minnie Kinne, Chamberlain, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah A. Read, Read, Baltimore, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Orris Frances, Hodges, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. President, Hall, Stonington.

Schr. Gazette, Smith, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Clark, Willet's Point.

Schr. Oraloo, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Etna, for Liverpool; Evening Star, for New-Orleans.

Steamers Victoria, Constitution.

Ships Inconstant, Victoria.

Barks Santiago, Goethe, Pallas, Kate Stamler.

Brig Centaur.

Schooners Julia, J. Holmes, Jno. F. Dowdy, Sarah, Henry Hickman, A. G. Hall, Wm. D. Fish, Chief, Robt. Cauldwell, F. H. Jackson.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED.—Mr. Stack yesterday added to Messrs. Leary's fleet the A 1 steamship Alhambra. The engines are now at the Fulton Iron Works, and the ship is expected to be ready for sea some time next month. The sister ship, Granada, was launched last week.

Foreign Ports.

[PER HECLA.]

Arr. from New-York, Aug. 21, Conflict, at Maulmain; Sept. 29, Eolo, at Palermo; Rylad, at Gluckstadt; 29th, Union, at Marseilles; 1st, Nearchaus, at Bristol; 2d, Hudson and Amalie, at Gravesend; James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool; 3d, Aronces and A. Palmer, at do.; 4th, Sold. Walder, at Queenstown.

Sld. for New-York, 1st, John Wesley and Clara Hickman, from Cadiz; Thornton and Progress, from Liverpool; 3d, Juniata and Columbia, from do.

MEM.—The ship Austria, from Moulmein for England, is a wreck at Amherst.

The ship G. B. Blanchard, from Callao, at Queenstown, had been in collision with and sunk the ship Fernandes on Sept. 1.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Sept. 28, Ellen, Nichols, Bangor.

Sld. 30th, Muscongus, Adams, Miramichi. Off Holyhead, Star of the West, Berry, New-York; 30th, J. S. Bogart, Shillaber, do.

Entered for loading, 29th, Ashburton, Bradish, New-York; Uncowah, Follansbee, do.; Gratitude, Jameson, and Resolute, Harris, do.

Cld. at London, 30th, Centenary, Chipman, New-York, via Newport.

Passed Deal, 29th, Ocean Pearl, Newcomb, Sunderland for Shanghai; Minona, Wood, Gottenburg, for New-York.

Off Dungeness, 29th, Jupiter, Bradberring, Rotterdam, for New-York.

Off Falmouth, 1st, S. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, New-York for London.

Sld. from Cardiff, 29th, Kate Prince, Libby, Rio de Janeiro; J. W. Brookman, McCallis, and Charlotte, Barstow, New-York.

Arr. at Queenstown, 28th, Martin, Purt, New-York.

Arr. at Marseilles, 27th, Central America, Phinney, Philadelphia.

Sld. from Petras, 17th, Tegranes, for New-York.

Arr. at Barcelona, 24th, Pancae, from New-York.

Arr. at Trieste, 26th, Fary, Ray, Boston.

Dardanelles—Passed through the Straits 21st, Frederick, from Odessa for New-York.

At Colombo, Aug. 30, Thames, Fasler, for New-York.

Arr. at St. Helena, Aug. 30, Cyclone, Hossack, Shanghai, and sld. 31st for Liverpool; Sept. 1, Oxford, Holbrook, Rangoon, and sld. for Falmouth; Gleam, Cameron, Shanghai, and sld. 2d for New-York; Mantason, Hepburn, Bombay, and sld. 3d for New-York.

Sld. Aug. 29, J. F. Patten, Percy, from Bassein for Falmouth; 30th, G. S. Kemp, Mayo, from Cape of Good Hope for Boston.

Sld. from Flushing, 28th, Wm. Wirt, Clemens, New-York.

Sld. from Havre, 23d, steamship Iowa, Jarmen, New-York.

Arr. at Cadiz, 20th, Victoria, Thomas, New-York.

Arr. at Table Bay, C. G. H., Aug. 22, Marion, Gibbs, New-York; Springbok, Shields, do.; Eloira, Gerdes, do.; Rathersberg, Ohtemann, do.

Sld. from Algoa Bay, Aug. 18, Reliance, Mitchell, Sandy Hook.

Arr. at St. Vincent, Sept. 1, Jennie Eastmann, Kelly, Cardiff; 10th, John Bryant, Gardner, Swansea; 14th, R. A. Tucker, Clark, Cardiff.

Sld. Aug. 21, steamship Fung Shuey, Gray, (from New-York,) Hong Kong; Sept. 11, Old Colony, Barry, Akyab.

Arr. at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23, Mondamim, Phinney, Baltimore; 25th, Valley Forge, Crowell, Hamburg; Agnes, Thompson, Baltimore; 26th, S. C. Gould, Hinckley, Liverpool; 28th, Elizabeth, from New-York; 30th, Gertrude, Congdon, Liverpool, for San Francisco, leaky; 1st, Adin, New-York.

Sld. Aug. 17, Voyager, for New-York.

In port, Sept. 7, Talisman, Raffles, and Griffin, for New-York.

Arr. at Port Stanley, F. I., Aug. 7, Minstrel, Bangs, Boston, for Valparaiso (with loss of sails, etc.)

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7—The Br. ship Gertrude, which put in here Aug. 30, leaky, has been surveyed, and her upper works found in a bad state. A partial discharge of her cargo is recommended for a further survey.

Port Stanley, T. I., Aug. 7—The ship Minstrel, Bangs, from Boston May 8 for Valparaiso, put in here to-day, with loss of sails, etc.

Shanghai, Aug. 17—The American steamer Chekiang was totally destroyed by fire at Hankow. Crew saved.

Arr. at Cuxhaven, 29th, Rylad, Aleni, New-York.

PETROLEUM

ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
TEN PER CENT. PER MONTH,
Will be found at the
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE
OF
RICHARDS KINGSLAND.
Office No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

Also, Maps, Prospectus, and full particulars given.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING
PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

CAPITAL...$2,000,000
In 100,000 Shares; par value, $20.

10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Subscription Price to Original Shareholders $8, Without Further Assessment.

No Money to be Paid till Shareholders are Satisfied with Property.

These lands consist of 7,000 acres, in fee—between 60 and 70 miles of water frontage—all ready for LEASING and Production, and in 90 days can be yielding an income to this Association of from 5 to 10 per cent. per month for ROYALTY ALONE.

LEAD ORE, COAL and TIMBER, in immense quantities, on these lands.

Books of subscription now open at the office of the undersigned, where maps, information, prospectuses and specimens can be seen and obtained.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

LAFAYETTE COAL COMPANY.
To be incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.
20,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.
Subscription price for full paid stock, free from all assessments, $25 per share.
AN AMPLE SUM PROVIDED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The property secured for the Company is located in Pittston Township, Pennsylvania, contiguous to the lands of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and embraces 700 acres, all underlaid with coal of the best quality. Professor William F. Roberts, who has made an elaborate report upon this tract, estimates the quantity of marketable coal upon the property, at 60,000 tons to the acre, (42,000,000 tons in all) more than half of which is above drainage, and well situated for cheap and easy working. The attention of capitalists to this stock, is solicited as a first class investment. A report and map of the property, with full information will be furnished on application to the undersigned. The organization of the Company is deferred until the stock subscription shall have been completed, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for that purpose, for the election of directors, &c. Books of subscription are now open at the office of

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of
Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each	5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long,	$2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts	3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills	4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills	4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk	$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk	1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk	1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4	2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties	from 25c. to 1 00 each

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Gents' Steel Collars	$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs	0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars	0 50 each
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